

By Mr. REYBURN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Isaac Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the Lumberman's Exchange of Philadelphia, for legislation for the improvement of the American Merchant Marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROBERTS: Petition of the Lynn News, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of C. C. Starnes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Gregory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary E. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George H. Field—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: Petition of the Ann Arbor Daily Argus, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN WINKLE: Petition of the Bergen Republican Club, of Jersey City, for increased efficiency of the Artillery Corps of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ZENOR: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George W. Rothrock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## SENATE.

Monday, December 17, 1906.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. KEAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

### ALLOTMENT OF INDIAN LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the enactment of legislation providing that section 13 of the act of April 26, 1906, shall not apply to lots within towns where the land is reserved from allotment and surveyed and platted under the direction of the Department of the Interior, as suggested by the United States Inspector for the Indian Territory, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

### SALE OF LANDS IN THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a memorial of the legislature of the Chickasaw Nation, approved by the governor of that nation September 21, 1906, in reference to the sale of segregated coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

### ENROLLMENT OF INDIAN CHILDREN.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a memorial of the national legislature of the Chickasaw Nation, approved by the governor of that nation September 20, 1906, relative to the enrollment of children born to the Chickasaw and Choctaw freedmen subsequent to September 25, 1902, etc.; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

### PURCHASES OF COAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and the Paymaster-General of the Navy with respect to quantities of coal purchased for the use of that Department; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH CHOLERA VIRUS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in further response to the resolution of the 12th instant, a copy of a cablegram of the governor-general of the Philippine Islands giving further information relative to experiments with cholera virus upon prisoners in Bilibid Prison at Manila; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and ordered to be printed.

### PAYMENT OF FEES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Navigation recommending a modification of section 1 of the act of June 19, 1886, authoriz-

ing the payment by the Government of fees for certificates of ownership and for recording bills of sale; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

### FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of E. R. Cook, administrator of Jared R. Cook, deceased, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of the County Court of Jefferson County, W. Va., *v. The United States*;

In the cause of the Trustees of Union University of Murfreesboro, Tenn., *v. The United States*;

In the cause of A. Van De Vyver, bishop of Richmond, *v. The United States*;

In the cause of the Trustees of St. Paul's Free Church of Routts Hills, Va., *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Nathaniel F. Cheairs *v. The United States*;

In the cause of Kate Reaney Zeiss, administratrix of William B. Reaney, survivor of Thomas Reaney and Samuel Archbold, *v. The United States*; and

In the cause of Robert M. Wilkinson, administrator of Samuel March, deceased, *v. The United States*.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

S. 158. An act granting an increase of pension to John Ard Gordon;

S. 2225. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel White;

S. 2880. An act granting an increase of pension to James C. Coad;

S. 4174. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Garland;

S. 4235. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Sullivan;

S. 4345. An act granting an increase of pension to J. Dillon Turner;

S. 4365. An act granting an increase of pension to Mathew Kerwin;

S. 4366. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Willhelmy;

S. 4695. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Mullen;

S. 4991. An act granting an increase of pension to Lycurgus D. Riggs;

S. 5042. An act granting an increase of pension to Josephine S. Jones;

S. 5081. An act granting a pension to Lucy Florette Nichols;

S. 5402. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Lyon;

S. 5545. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Brannon;

S. 5547. An act granting an increase of pension to Hillary Beyer;

S. 5637. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Himmel;

S. 5710. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Daughenbaugh;

S. 5994. An act granting an increase of pension to John Dickey;

S. 6148. An act granting an increase of pension to James S. Whitlock;

S. 6151. An act granting an increase of pension to Mark Ham;

S. 6197. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Henry;

S. 6228. An act granting a pension to Betsey Hattery;

S. 6259. An act granting an increase of pension to Oakaley Randall;

S. 6339. An act granting an increase of pension to James Dearey; and

S. 6521. An act granting a pension to Abbie J. Daniels.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 522. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick Roschdiansky;

H. R. 562. An act granting an increase of pension to John F. Mohn;

- H. R. 600. An act granting an increase of pension to Oliver N. McLain;
- H. R. 747. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Smith;
- H. R. 1026. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Wilcox;
- H. R. 1060. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Lounsbury;
- H. R. 1067. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Bender;
- H. R. 1068. An act granting an increase of pension to William S. Quigley;
- H. R. 1144. An act granting an increase of pension to Franklin McFalls;
- H. R. 1169. An act granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Pierce;
- H. R. 1249. An act granting a pension to William R. Fulk;
- H. R. 1372. An act granting a pension to Josephine I. Richmond;
- H. R. 1500. An act granting a pension to Emily J. Sherman;
- H. R. 1673. An act granting an increase of pension to Jennie E. Edson;
- H. R. 1687. An act granting an increase of pension to James C. Daly;
- H. R. 1706. An act granting an increase of pension to George H. Washburn;
- H. R. 1709. An act granting an increase of pension to Brice P. Munns;
- H. R. 1800. An act granting a pension to Eliza J. Ingle;
- H. R. 1891. An act granting an increase of pension to Simeon York;
- H. R. 1904. An act granting an increase of pension to Nelson R. Satterlee;
- H. R. 1938. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Foutty;
- H. R. 2290. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter Reedy;
- H. R. 2422. An act granting an increase of pension to Earl K. Childs;
- H. R. 2761. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Mahoney;
- H. R. 2822. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi Gates;
- H. R. 2909. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob T. Wise;
- H. R. 3194. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Harvey;
- H. R. 3195. An act granting an increase of pension to Milton S. Collins;
- H. R. 3226. An act granting an increase of pension to John E. Leahy;
- H. R. 3228. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Doyle;
- H. R. 3234. An act granting an increase of pension to Rush Deskins;
- H. R. 3297. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Lonergan;
- H. R. 3355. An act granting an increase of pension to James L. Allen;
- H. R. 3494. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert A. Talham;
- H. R. 3496. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward Walton;
- H. R. 3733. An act granting an increase of pension to Simeon D. Chelf;
- H. R. 3980. An act granting a pension to Frank G. Hammond;
- H. R. 4351. An act granting an increase of pension to George A. Johnson;
- H. R. 4386. An act granting an increase of pension to Zelinda E. Odenbaugh;
- H. R. 4648. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Dedrick;
- H. R. 4656. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Snell;
- H. R. 4663. An act granting an increase of pension to Horace B. Tanner;
- H. R. 4705. An act granting a pension to Harriet E. Palmer;
- H. R. 4834. An act granting an increase of pension to Silas V. White;
- H. R. 5063. An act granting an increase of pension to William G. Miller;
- H. R. 5172. An act granting an increase of pension to Milton Strattan;
- H. R. 5200. An act granting an increase of pension to John F. McBride;
- H. R. 5209. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward R. Dunbar;
- H. R. 5648. An act granting an increase of pension to William Hand;
- H. R. 5803. An act granting an increase of pension to Edwin L. Roberts;
- H. R. 6145. An act granting an increase of pension to Parris J. Latham;
- H. R. 6189. An act granting an increase of pension to Arthur Tibbitts;
- H. R. 6705. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Zachery;
- H. R. 6911. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Turner;
- H. R. 6920. An act granting an increase of pension to Simon Millison;
- H. R. 7211. An act granting a pension to James C. Southerland;
- H. R. 7247. An act granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo Sink;
- H. R. 7411. An act granting an increase of pension to Tobias Fisher;
- H. R. 7417. An act granting an increase of pension to Gibson Helms;
- H. R. 7476. An act granting an increase of pension to George C. Dean;
- H. R. 7488. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Hatton;
- H. R. 7544. An act granting an increase of pension to Gustavus F. E. Raschig;
- H. R. 7834. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Amos;
- H. R. 7912. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Lawder;
- H. R. 8136. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Scroggs;
- H. R. 8159. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Leathers;
- H. R. 8312. An act granting an increase of pension to Abram Sours;
- H. R. 8335. An act granting an increase of pension to John T. Harvey;
- H. R. 8338. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac S. Doan;
- H. R. 8373. An act granting an increase of pension to Patrick Weir;
- H. R. 8563. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Hays;
- H. R. 8668. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen H. Rogers;
- H. R. 8683. An act granting an increase of pension to William D. Voris;
- H. R. 8732. An act granting a pension to Ellen S. Gifford;
- H. R. 8789. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi Chapman;
- H. R. 8915. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan Woolley;
- H. R. 8925. An act granting an increase of pension to Chester Simpson;
- H. R. 8958. An act granting an increase of pension to David Bowen;
- H. R. 9090. An act granting an increase of pension to Amasa B. Saxton;
- H. R. 9100. An act granting a pension to Nancy C. Paine;
- H. R. 9113. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Cleaver;
- H. R. 9218. An act granting an increase of pension to William T. Blanchard;
- H. R. 9250. An act granting an increase of pension to Obediah B. Nations;
- H. R. 9402. An act granting an increase of pension to Adam S. Van Vorst;
- H. R. 9403. An act granting an increase of pension to Kate E. Hanna;
- H. R. 9816. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Spanogle, alias Andrew C. Spanogle;
- H. R. 10032. An act granting an increase of pension to Octavo Barker;
- H. R. 10240. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Currutt;
- H. R. 10364. An act granting an increase of pension to John P. Patterson;
- H. R. 10400. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Harrison;
- H. R. 10403. An act granting an increase of pension to James H. Odell;



- H. R. 10531. An act granting an increase of pension to William G. Binkley;  
H. R. 10751. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Harris;  
H. R. 10755. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna Flynn;  
H. R. 10760. An act granting a pension to Libbie A. Merrill;  
H. R. 10773. An act granting an increase of pension to George C. Rathbun;  
H. R. 10804. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Worley;  
H. R. 10916. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Shreeve;  
H. R. 10958. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi Dodson;  
H. R. 11169. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert P. Call;  
H. R. 11232. An act granting an increase of pension to Aaron L. Packer;  
H. R. 11322. An act granting an increase of pension to Luther H. Starkey;  
H. R. 11562. An act granting an increase of pension to Adam Wiles;  
H. R. 11564. An act granting an increase of pension to James Morrow;  
H. R. 11636. An act granting an increase of pension to Lawrence Hagan;  
H. R. 11701. An act granting an increase of pension to Marvin Waldorff;  
H. R. 12036. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Kilroy;  
H. R. 12106. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Reagan;  
H. R. 12152. An act granting an increase of pension to Leonidas E. Mills;  
H. R. 12370. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Randolph;  
H. R. 12554. An act granting an increase of pension to William Larraby;  
H. R. 12557. An act granting an increase of pension to John C. Berry;  
H. R. 12574. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob R. Burkhardt;  
H. R. 12676. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Morrison;  
H. R. 12911. An act granting an increase of pension to Ambrose S. Delaware;  
H. R. 13053. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli Bunting;  
H. R. 13054. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Brown;  
H. R. 13241. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis Haner;  
H. R. 13455. An act granting an increase of pension to Josiah P. Higgins;  
H. R. 13813. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Brown;  
H. R. 13815. An act granting an increase of pension to Christian M. Good;  
H. R. 13887. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph T. Eagler;  
H. R. 14238. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Van Tassell;  
H. R. 14263. An act granting a pension to Fidelia Sellers;  
H. R. 14298. An act granting an increase of pension to John Remick;  
H. R. 14543. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Barnell, alias Richard North;  
H. R. 14673. An act granting an increase of pension to David H. Semans;  
H. R. 14689. An act granting an increase of pension to Herman G. Weller;  
H. R. 14690. An act granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Hull;  
H. R. 14767. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Simon;  
H. R. 14862. An act granting an increase of pension to Ann E. White;  
H. R. 14985. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Gramberg;  
H. R. 15004. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. McAtee;  
H. R. 15150. An act granting an increase of pension to John O'Connor;  
H. R. 15193. An act granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Studdiford;  
H. R. 15202. An act granting a pension to Henry Peetsch;  
H. R. 15297. An act granting an increase of pension to Nelson Hanson;  
H. R. 15421. An act granting an increase of pension to Paul Diedrich;  
H. R. 15430. An act granting an increase of pension to Oliver Lawrence;  
H. R. 15455. An act granting an increase of pension to John D. Brooks;  
H. R. 15471. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli Stover;  
H. R. 15580. An act granting an increase of pension to James P. Hudkins;  
H. R. 15769. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Bennett;  
H. R. 15790. An act granting an increase of pension to Nicholas W. Dorrel;  
H. R. 15890. An act granting an increase of pension to Hiram C. Barney;  
H. R. 15980. An act granting an increase of pension to John T. Smith;  
H. R. 16002. An act granting a pension to Theodore T. Bruce;  
H. R. 16087. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Foster;  
H. R. 16101. An act granting a pension to Alice Pugh;  
H. R. 16249. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Miller;  
H. R. 16257. An act granting a pension to Mary O'Donnell;  
H. R. 16389. An act granting a pension to Jefferson Wilcox;  
H. R. 16488. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Hopkins;  
H. R. 16546. An act granting an increase of pension to Louis F. Beeler;  
H. R. 16895. An act granting an increase of pension to William M. Baker;  
H. R. 17172. An act granting an increase of pension to John Short;  
H. R. 17486. An act granting an increase of pension to Rudolph Papst;  
H. R. 17539. An act granting an increase of pension to Ambrose D. Albertson;  
H. R. 17646. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Sheak;  
H. R. 17770. An act granting an increase of pension to Julia P. Grant;  
H. R. 17864. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Austin;  
H. R. 17958. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander Dixon;  
H. R. 17969. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Walrod;  
H. R. 18031. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Toothaker;  
H. R. 18089. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. Harte;  
H. R. 18114. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Parker;  
H. R. 18155. An act granting an increase of pension to Frank S. Hastings;  
H. R. 18179. An act granting an increase of pension to William G. Baity;  
H. R. 18218. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph L. Topham;  
H. R. 18247. An act granting an increase of pension to William Baird;  
H. R. 18261. An act granting an increase of pension to John T. Mitchell;  
H. R. 18295. An act granting an increase of pension to Joshua B. Casey;  
H. R. 18410. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Cushing;  
H. R. 18454. An act granting an increase of pension to Barlow Davis;  
H. R. 18474. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Sturgeon;  
H. R. 18494. An act granting an increase of pension to Emma-gene Bronson;  
H. R. 18582. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Hoffman;  
H. R. 18608. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Strickland;  
H. R. 18634. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Sullivan;  
H. R. 18637. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Sparks;

- H. R. 18677. An act granting a pension to Martin Alphons Luther;
- H. R. 18742. An act granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Barney;
- H. R. 18758. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Daniel;
- H. R. 18761. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Bolinger;
- H. R. 18771. An act granting an increase of pension to William G. Bailey;
- H. R. 18791. An act granting a pension to Michael Bocoskey;
- H. R. 18797. An act granting an increase of pension to John M. Defoe;
- H. R. 18871. An act granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Raudabaugh;
- H. R. 18884. An act granting an increase of pension to Weymouth Hadley;
- H. R. 19023. An act granting an increase of pension to John T. Lester;
- H. R. 19044. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. McCormick;
- H. R. 19045. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Agey;
- H. R. 19048. An act granting an increase of pension to Alfred Branson;
- H. R. 19117. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Higgins;
- H. R. 19216. An act granting an increase of pension to Theophil Brodowski;
- H. R. 19237. An act granting an increase of pension to James Rout;
- H. R. 19280. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter J. Williamson;
- H. R. 19281. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Gillem;
- H. R. 19296. An act granting an increase of pension to Assov Harellson;
- H. R. 19363. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore Bland;
- H. R. 19386. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Stewart;
- H. R. 19390. An act granting an increase of pension to William R. Sears;
- H. R. 19411. An act granting an increase of pension to James L. Estlow;
- H. R. 19412. An act granting an increase of pension to Jefferson K. Smith;
- H. R. 19420. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. McKean;
- H. R. 19426. An act granting an increase of pension to George N. Griffin;
- H. R. 19479. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Savage;
- H. R. 19482. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Cannell;
- H. R. 19490. An act granting a pension to Estelle I. Reed;
- H. R. 19510. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard B. West;
- H. R. 19523. An act to authorize Thomas J. Ewing and George B. Patton, of Catlettsburg, Ky.; Otto Burger, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Herbert Haynard, of Kenova, W. Va., and Charles Miller, of Huntington, W. Va., to construct a bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River;
- H. R. 19541. An act granting an increase of pension to Job F. Martin;
- H. R. 19553. An act granting an increase of pension to James Robertson;
- H. R. 19577. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Patton;
- H. R. 19579. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert F. Mayfield;
- H. R. 19584. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Pettey;
- H. R. 19603. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Farner;
- H. R. 19629. An act granting an increase of pension to Oliver Morton;
- H. R. 19639. An act granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Kephart;
- H. R. 19648. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Wilson;
- H. R. 19651. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Prendergast;
- H. R. 19661. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob McWilliams;
- H. R. 19672. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas McDermott;
- H. R. 19703. An act granting an increase of pension to Seth Chase;
- H. R. 19708. An act granting an increase of pension to William A. Laffer;
- H. R. 19713. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Mason;
- H. R. 19715. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Brunson;
- H. R. 19716. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Johnson;
- H. R. 19722. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Burns;
- H. R. 19725. An act granting an increase of pension to Howard Bennett;
- H. R. 19738. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin St. Clair;
- H. R. 19758. An act granting an increase of pension to Josefa Montano;
- H. R. 19807. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. Marean;
- H. R. 19818. An act granting an increase of pension to William F. Clinkscales;
- H. R. 19858. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard E. Clapper;
- H. R. 19871. An act granting an increase of pension to John G. Kean, alias Cain;
- H. R. 19872. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard E. Hassett;
- H. R. 19873. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Webb;
- H. R. 19885. An act granting an increase of pension to Frank Scherer;
- H. R. 19891. An act granting an increase of pension to Edwin D. Bates;
- H. R. 19907. An act granting an increase of pension to James Butler;
- H. R. 19915. An act granting an increase of pension to Greenleaf W. Crossman;
- H. R. 19923. An act granting an increase of pension to Bettie Ferguson;
- H. R. 19949. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Van Ostrand;
- H. R. 19963. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Carter;
- H. R. 19970. An act granting an increase of pension to Eugene Demers;
- H. R. 19990. An act granting an increase of pension to Susan F. Christie;
- H. R. 19998. An act granting an increase of pension to Eunice Cook;
- H. R. 20029. An act granting an increase of pension to John B. Maison;
- H. R. 20061. An act granting an increase of pension to Caswell York;
- H. R. 20064. An act granting an increase of pension to William C. Arnold;
- H. R. 20078. An act granting an increase of pension to Walter M. English;
- H. R. 20085. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert La Fontaine;
- H. R. 20087. An act granting an increase of pension to Cassia C. Tyler;
- H. R. 20088. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Thurmond;
- H. R. 20090. An act granting a pension to Kate Wright;
- H. R. 20096. An act granting an increase of pension to Theresia Bell;
- H. R. 20117. An act granting an increase of pension to Preston J. Michener;
- H. R. 20129. An act granting an increase of pension to John Lemly;
- H. R. 20146. An act granting an increase of pension to Harriet C. Kenney;
- H. R. 20154. An act granting an increase of pension to George H. Dyer;
- H. R. 20166. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah Salmon;
- H. R. 20198. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Maddox;
- H. R. 20199. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph N. Cadieux;
- H. R. 20219. An act granting an increase of pension to Ellen Downing;



H. R. 20222. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Joseph;  
 H. R. 20229. An act granting an increase of pension to Jehu F. Wotring;  
 H. R. 20250. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas McBride;  
 H. R. 20269. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Galloway;  
 H. R. 20272. An act granting an increase of pension to James L. House;  
 H. R. 20279. An act granting an increase of pension to Edmund Hostetter;  
 H. R. 20292. An act granting a pension to Howard William Archer;  
 H. R. 20303. An act granting an increase of pension to John Crowley;  
 H. R. 20327. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Downie;  
 H. R. 20350. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore F. Reighter;  
 H. R. 20351. An act granting an increase of pension to Peter M. Simon;  
 H. R. 20357. An act granting an increase of pension to Jane Auldridge;  
 H. R. 20363. An act granting an increase of pension to Otis E. Rush;  
 H. R. 20384. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Wilson;  
 H. R. 20391. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Meldrim;  
 H. R. 20424. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Wheeler;  
 H. R. 20431. An act granting an increase of pension to John Neumann;  
 H. R. 20463. An act granting an increase of pension to Nicholas D. Kenny;  
 H. R. 20559. A act granting an increase of pension to John Bradley;  
 H. R. 20617. An act granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. S. Will;  
 H. R. 20623. An act granting an increase of pension to James B. O. Horbach;  
 H. R. 20683. An act granting an increase of pension to James Bond;  
 H. R. 20712. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Searles;  
 H. R. 20714. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Turley;  
 H. R. 20721. An act granting an increase of pension to James O. Pierce;  
 H. R. 20724. An act granting an increase of pension to Rhoda A. Holt;  
 H. R. 20725. An act granting a pension to Hope Martin;  
 H. R. 20726. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Smith;  
 H. R. 20735. An act granting an increase of pension to Berge Larsen;  
 H. R. 20829. An act granting an increase of pension to David M. Watkins;  
 H. R. 20844. An act granting an increase of pension to Milton Russell;  
 H. R. 20891. An act granting an increase of pension to Hugh Blair;  
 H. R. 20896. An act granting an increase of pension to James F. Henninger;  
 H. R. 20899. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Carpenter;  
 H. R. 20928. An act granting an increase of pension to Rueben A. George;  
 H. R. 20955. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Carpenter;  
 H. R. 20958. An act granting an increase of pension to Darius E. Garland;  
 H. R. 20962. An act granting an increase of pension to Franklin H. Bailey;  
 H. R. 20964. An act granting an increase of pension to John Fox;  
 H. R. 20965. An act granting an increase of pension to Harvey Sine;  
 H. R. 20968. An act granting an increase of pension to Waitman T. Mathers;  
 H. R. 20988. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Mo-

nongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903;

H. R. 21001. An act granting an increase of pension to George Rhodes;

H. R. 21015. An act granting an increase of pension to Evan H. Baker;

H. R. 21019. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Fell;

H. R. 21045. An act granting an increase of pension to Unity A. Steel;

H. R. 21054. An act granting an increase of pension to William G. Wilson;

H. R. 21058. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Isbell;

H. R. 21119. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander Boshea;

H. R. 21124. An act granting an increase of pension to William B. Crane;

H. R. 21142. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Rose;

H. R. 21179. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Green;

H. R. 21185. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Goble;

H. R. 21216. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. McCardel;

H. R. 21228. An act granting an increase of pension to Pleasant Crissip;

H. R. 21302. An act granting an increase of pension to Nicolaus Kirsch;

H. R. 21304. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Kohl;

H. R. 21574. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21578. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Gaskey;

H. R. 21641. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi Eddy;

H. R. 21678. An act to provide for the extension of time within which homestead entrymen may establish their residence upon certain lands which were heretofore a part of the Crow Indian Reservation, within the counties of Yellowstone and Rosebud, in the State of Montana;

H. R. 21749. An act granting an increase of pension to Annie Reaney;

H. R. 21849. An act granting an increase of pension to John P. Dix; and

H. R. 22584. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes.

H. J. Res. 196. Joint resolution relating to the construction of a bridge at Fort Snelling, Minn.; and

H. J. Res. 203. Joint resolution to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1906, on the 20th day of said month.

[The foregoing House pension bills were subsequently read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.]

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of Majestic Council, No. 63, Daughters of Liberty, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a petition of sundry citizens of Harpursville, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Ellcottville, N. Y., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Cleveland, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Brownville, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called "Philippine tariff bill;" which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented a petition of the congregations of the Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches of Williamsbridge, N. Y., praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of D. D. Mitchell Camp, No. 13, United Spanish War Veterans, of Newark, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to repeal the present anti-

canteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Bergen Republican Club, of Jersey City, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the artillery of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DEPEW presented a memorial of the New York Produce Exchange, of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against further appropriations for the free distribution of seeds and plants; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the memorial of J. J. Gardiner and 50 other citizens of Adams Corner, N. Y., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation authorizing the closing of certain places of business in the District of Columbia on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ANKENY presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Farmington, Wash., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of General Lew Wallace Post, No. 115, Department of Washington, Grand Army of the Republic, of Orchards, Wash., praying for the passage of the so-called "service pension bill;" which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DRYDEN presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Passaic, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of salaries of post-office clerks; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Newark, N. J., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of D. D. Mitchell Camp, No. 13, United Spanish War Veterans, of Newark, N. J., praying for the reestablishment of the Army canteen; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the city council of Lake City, Minn., praying that an annual appropriation of \$50,000,000 be made for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WARNER presented the petition of Anna E. Lucas, of Fairplay, Mo., praying that she be granted a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Retail Grocers' Protective Association of Washington, D. C., and a petition of the Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the Religious Liberty Bureau of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CULLOM presented memorials of sundry citizens of Peoria and St. James, in the State of Illinois, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation authorizing the closing of certain places of business in the District of Columbia on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FRYE presented a memorial of the Copper River Railway Company, of Washington, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to aid in the construction of a railway line in Alaska; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. TELLER presented a memorial of Local Division No. 35, Order of Railway Conductors, of North Platte, Nebr., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation limiting the hours of daily labor of railway trainmen; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. DANIEL presented the memorial of Adolph Steiner and sundry other citizens of Bedford County, Va., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to authorize the closing of certain places of business in the District of Columbia on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of Peninsula Council, No. 125, of Hampton; of Belfast Council, No. 130, of Blackstone; of Local Council No. 65, of Newport News; of Ideal Council, No. 71, of Norfolk; of Valley Mount Council, No. 173, of Nellys Ford; of

McKinley Council, No. 47, of Gilmerton; of Grove Council, No. 40, of Richmond; of the State Council of Virginia; of Hallwood Council, No. 150, and of Massamuten Council, No. 68, of Townbrook, all of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, in the State of Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. TALIAFERRO presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Gainesville, Fla., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BURKETT presented memorials of sundry citizens of Gage County, Aurora, and Culbertson, all in the State of Nebraska, and of sundry citizens of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the library board of the State University of Nebraska, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Woonsocket, S. Dak., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the memorial of William H. Powers, librarian of the South Dakota Agricultural College, Brookings, S. Dak., and the memorial of M. Alice Matthews, librarian of the State University, Vermillion, S. Dak., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend the laws respecting copyrights; which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Sioux Falls, Lake Preston, Artesian, Beresford, Willow Lake, and Montrose, all in the State of South Dakota, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 6964) granting an increase of pension to Silas N. Palmer; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of Local Division No. 35, Order of Railway Conductors, of North Platte, Nebr., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to fix an arbitrary limit of the continuous hours employees shall be allowed to work in the transportation department of railroads; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. RAYNER presented memorials of sundry citizens of Rock Hall and Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a memorial of Local Grange No. 153, Patrons of Husbandry, of Bridgewater, Conn., remonstrating against further appropriation for the free distribution of seeds and plants; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of the librarian of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend the laws respecting copyrights; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. LONG presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 6876) granting an increase of pension to Jesse L. Pritchard; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to authorize the closing of certain places of business in the District of Columbia on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK BY RAILROAD.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and the live stock producers throughout Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and the western part of the United States generally state in a memorial which I hold in my hand that they are at this time suffering more extensive damage from shortage of cars and other equipment and from bad service in the transportation of live stock by railroad than from disease, limited markets, and all other evils combined.

I ask that this memorial, which I present, may be printed in the Record and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. It is not too much, I trust, Mr. President, to express



the hope that the committee may speedily find some remedy for the condition alluded to in the memorial.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the members of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and live stock producers throughout Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, and the entire western part of the United States are at this time suffering more extensive damage from shortage of cars and other equipment and from bad service in the transportation of live stock by railroads than from disease, limited markets, and all other evils combined; and

Whereas the laws of the land require a common carrier when it attempts to operate a railway to furnish equipment, in the way of a good roadbed, ample cars, engines, etc., so as to be able to promptly handle and transport all freight tendered on its line; and

Whereas the owners of railways as an initial investment should furnish the funds to so equip any such railways without depending on donations and income to provide such equipment; and

Whereas the railways, or a large number of them, throughout the territory named above have for many years failed to meet these substantial legal obligations and duties to the public resting upon them, for which failures especially in interstate transportation the law does not provide sufficient remedies and penalties; and

Whereas this evil has, during the last few months, assumed more destructive proportions than ever before to the extent that the injury and damage to the cattle business on account of the railways failing to furnish cars and engines and on account of the imperfect service they have given throughout the West have been enormous; and in this connection it is true that this question of failure to furnish cars and motive power to transport the cattle has been growing worse every year, especially in the matter of furnishing cars on most of the lines, and it has gotten to the point where no cattle raiser can sell his cattle to be delivered on the cars with any expectation of being able to carry out his contract if he has previously contracted a sale of them; neither can he expect to ship his cattle when they are ready for the market, and hundreds of herds have been turned loose on the range after being held for weeks waiting for cars, which had been ordered months before (this is particularly true throughout Texas and New Mexico and doubtless it is equally true throughout the Northwest); and

Whereas this failure on the part of the common carriers to meet the obligations resting upon them has caused paralysis in the cattle industry throughout a large part of the United States; and

Whereas we believe that this failure is not caused alone by the insufficiency of cattle cars, but also on account of insufficient motor power and other defective and insufficient equipment and by reason of the appropriation of cattle cars to the hauling of coal and other commodities; and

Whereas the remedy against these common carriers for the failure to perform their duty in these respects by suing for damages is wholly insufficient and inadequate; and

Whereas it is competent for the Congress of the United States, as applicable to interstate shipments, to enact laws similar to those in Texas covering local shipments in regard to furnishing cars, etc., and to provide either by direct legislation or by conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to control this matter and furnish the live-stock producing interest of the country relief from this terrible calamity and to compel the railways of the country to comply with their fundamental duties to the public in this particular;

Now, therefore, the executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, in regular session at Fort Worth, Tex., on this December 10, 1906, without reciting special instances of large herds of cattle being held for weeks at shipping points and being turned loose in midwinter because the railways could not ship them out; and without referring to the many cases where cattle have been transported long distances at an unreasonably slow rate of speed of only about 10 miles per hour, which treatment, it is unnecessary to say, is practically destructive to perishable freight like live stock, petition and implore the Congress of the United States to take immediate action for the remedying of this great and growing evil; be it

*Further resolved*, That we recommend that our attorney proceed at once to bring this matter to the attention of the President and of Congress, and that the members of this committee immediately communicate with the Congressmen from their different districts, urging upon them the vital importance of securing at as early a date as possible legislation upon this subject.

IKE T. PRYOR, *President*.  
JNO. T. LYTLE, *Secretary*.

#### NAVY YEARBOOK.

Mr. HALE. I present for reprinting, with additions to date, a compilation of the annual naval appropriation laws and tables, and I ask that it be printed as a document. I also ask that 1,600 additional copies be printed and bound in cloth, 800 copies for the use of the Senate and 800 copies for the use of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate. This is the fourth edition of the compilation, and it will hereafter be known as the "Navy Yearbook."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine asks for a reprint of the Navy Yearbook, and that 1,600 additional copies be printed. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BERRY, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6872) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Winnipeg, Yankton and Gulf Railroad Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Yankton, S. Dak.," reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred the following bills, reported

them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 6578) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1895, and to amend an act amendatory thereof approved June 20, 1906; and

A bill (S. 6907) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the keeping of employment agencies in the District of Columbia where fees are charged for procuring employment or situations," approved June 19, 1906.

Mr. DILLINGHAM, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6470) in relation to the Washington Market Company, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CLAPP, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5290) providing for the allotment and distribution of Indian tribal funds, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 5823) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Virgin;

A bill (S. 3220) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur H. Clark; and

A bill (S. 123) granting an increase of pension to William M. Morgan.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3221) granting an increase of pension to Robert Mills, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1493) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Huff; and

A bill (S. 6645) granting an increase of pension to Timothy C. Stillwell.

Mr. ALGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1240) granting an increase of pension to Dana W. Hartshorn;

A bill (S. 4772) granting an increase of pension to Gertrude McNeil; and

A bill (S. 5156) granting an increase of pension to Granville F. North.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 774) granting an increase of pension to August Krueger;

A bill (S. 6126) granting an increase of pension to James E. Speake;

A bill (S. 2794) granting an increase of pension to John H. Allison;

A bill (S. 6051) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Duncan;

A bill (S. 6882) granting an increase of pension to Elisha H. Stephens;

A bill (S. 6881) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Bush;

A bill (S. 2541) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Murray; and

A bill (S. 6008) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Lamont.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2669) granting an increase of pension to Winfield S. Ramsey;

A bill (S. 5001) granting an increase of pension to Louis A. Baird;

A bill (S. 771) granting an increase of pension to S. G. Kreidler;

A bill (S. 4032) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Creighton;

A bill (S. 5693) granting an increase of pension to Margaret L. Houlihan;

A bill (S. 5084) granting a pension to John W. Connell;

A bill (S. 4771) granting an increase of pension to George R. Turner;

A bill (S. 6238) granting an increase of pension to Hugh S. Strain; and

A bill (S. 6883) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. White.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 6942) granting an increase of pension to William B. Dow;

A bill (S. 6824) granting an increase of pension to Byron Canfield;

A bill (S. 6826) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Turner;

A bill (S. 6572) granting an increase of pension to Aaron L. Roberts;

A bill (S. 5685) granting an increase of pension to James M. Jenkins; and

A bill (S. 6574) granting an increase of pension to Maria H. Waggoner.

Mr. BLACKBURN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 7170) to amend an act relating to service on foreign corporations, approved June 30, 1902, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia,'" reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6405) for the opening of Macomb street NW., District of Columbia, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SMOOT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4908) granting an increase of pension to William H. Kimball, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4510) granting an increase of pension to Rufus C. Allen, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6997) granting an increase of pension to William Kennedy, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PILES, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 5771) granting a pension to Mary E. Thompson;

A bill (S. 6650) granting an increase of pension to John A. McGinty; and

A bill (S. 7160) granting an increase of pension to Kate Myers.

Mr. PILES, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5502) granting an increase of pension to John B. Coyle, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BURKETT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 6714) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bolshaw; and

A bill (S. 6712) granting an increase of pension to Orin Ingram.

Mr. BURKETT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2643) granting an increase of pension to James H. Thrasher;

A bill (S. 6767) granting an increase of pension to John C. Brown; and

A bill (S. 6506) granting an increase of pension to Henry Z. Bowman.

Mr. BURKETT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5740) granting an increase of pension to Jared Ayer, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 6558) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Pearce; and

A bill (S. 4542) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Daniels.

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6368) granting an increase of pension to Sherrad Hamilton, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GEARIN, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6632) granting an increase of pension to

William Davis, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 6631) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hodgman; and

A bill (S. 6978) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Jackson.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 6019) granting a pension to Harriet O'Donald; and

A bill (S. 4979) granting an increase of pension to Don C. Smith.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5067) granting an increase of pension to Martin Schultz, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 7077) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Hattan;

A bill (S. 6266) granting an increase of pension to Paul Baker; and

A bill (S. 3671) granting an increase of pension to Louis Castinetti.

#### HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. HALE. I report back from the Committee on Appropriations, without amendment, the concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, providing for adjournment for the holidays, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The concurrent resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, December 20, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, January 3, 1907.*

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUILDING AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia to report back favorably, with amendments, the bill (S. 7040) to provide for the erection of a District of Columbia building and an appropriate exhibit therein at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, and for other purposes, and I submit a report thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The amendments of the Committee on the District of Columbia were, in section 3, page 2, line 14, after the word "Jamestown," to strike out "Tercentennial Commission" and insert "Exposition Company;" and in the same section, on page 3, line 18, to strike out "Commission" and insert "Company;" so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be prepared and exhibited at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition by the District of Columbia, and transported from and to said District and elsewhere, such models and photographs of public and private buildings and parks, and such articles, objects, and things as will illustrate the progress and condition of the District of Columbia and of the city of Washington as the nation's capital, under the control, designation, and approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and the Jamestown Tercentennial Commission are hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to enable them to carry out the intent and purpose of this act.*

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they hereby are, authorized to detail officers and employees of the District of Columbia to aid them to carry out the provisions of this act, who shall receive no compensation other than their regular salaries or pay, but who shall be allowed their actual traveling expenses, and expenses of maintenance, while absent from the District of Columbia under said detail; and the said Commissioners are hereby further authorized to appoint such persons as they may deem necessary to aid them in said exhibit of said District of Columbia, who shall serve without any compensation or allowance whatever.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall obtain the necessary site under the same terms as are offered by the Jamestown Exposition Company to States and other exhibitors and shall cause a suitable building to be erected thereon for the said District of Columbia exhibit, and the other exhibits aforesaid, and shall make all contracts therefor in the same manner and under the same regulations by which they now make contracts for public works and buildings in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in case they shall consider bids received for the construction of said building to be excessive, or if for any other reason they deem that it would be more advantageous to construct the building by day labor rather than by contract, they are hereby authorized to construct such building by day labor and purchase the material for same in open market, if the same can be done within the amount herein appropriated for said site, building, and exhibits. The Commissioners shall further prepare the site and approaches, in-



cluding preparations for lighting same, and they shall, during the erection and use of said building and grounds, approaches, and appurtenances, and until the close of said exposition, maintain, keep, and care for the same. For the above purposes the said Commissioners are authorized to employ such agents, officers, and employees, in addition to those in this act before mentioned, to be by them appointed and dismissed, at and for such compensation and for such time as they may determine. At the close of said exposition the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall dispose of the said site and building and the materials composing the said building at public or private sale on such terms and conditions as they may deem proper, giving preference to the Jamestown Exposition Company to purchase the same at an appraised value to be ascertained in such manner as the said Commissioners may determine; and the proceeds of said sale shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to reimburse the appropriation in this act contained, one half thereof to the credit of the District of Columbia and the other half to the credit of the United States.

Sec. 4. That to carry out in full all of the provisions of this act the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, one half to be paid out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, to be expended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and as they may direct, and they shall make a complete statement of all expenditures under this act to Congress.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### LOAN TO JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY.

Mr. WARNER. I am directed by the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions to report back, with a favorable recommendation and with amendments, the bill (S. 6896) appropriating the sum of \$1,000,000 as a loan to the Jamestown Exposition Company for the purpose of aiding in the payment of the cost of construction, completion, and opening of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition on Hampton Roads, Virginia, on April 26, 1907, and to provide for the protection of the Government and insuring the repayment of the sum of \$1,000,000 by a first lien upon the gross receipts of the said exposition company from all paid admissions to the grounds of said exposition and from all moneys received from concessions after the opening of said exposition, and I submit a report thereon. I desire to call the attention of the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] to the bill.

Mr. DANIEL. If in order to do so, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate take present consideration of the bill reported by the junior Senator from Missouri. I do not know that I am in order to say anything in support of this request, but I can state the considerations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill just read?

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, this is a very important bill, and there are provisions in it which I do not understand from the reading. I think it is proper that it should go over in order that Senators may have an opportunity to examine it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the Calendar.

#### POTOMAC RIVER HIGHWAY BRIDGE.

Mr. GALLINGER. I report back from the Committee on the District of Columbia, without amendment, the joint resolution (S. R. 76) providing for an extension of time for completing the highway bridge and approaches across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C. The War Department is extremely anxious that this measure should be immediately acted on, and I venture to ask for present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the time for completing the construction of the highway bridge and approaches across the Potomac River, authorized by section 12 of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1901, entitled "An act to provide for eliminating certain grade crossings on the line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, in the city of Washington, D. C., and requiring said company to depress and elevate its tracks, and to enable it to relocate parts of its railroad therein, and for other purposes," as amended by the District of Columbia appropriation act, approved July 1, 1902, and as amended by joint resolution providing for an extension of time for completing the highway bridge and approaches across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C., approved February 18, 1905, and as amended by joint resolution providing for an extension of time for completing the highway bridge and approaches across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C., approved February 19, 1906, be, and is hereby, extended to June 30, 1907.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. BURKETT. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire if the joint resolution is just as it was printed and laid on our desks? It is from the Committee on the District of Columbia?

Mr. GALLINGER. It is from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BURKETT. And just the same as it was printed?

Mr. GALLINGER. It is exactly the same.

Mr. BURKETT. I happened to be absent when it was considered by the committee. I should like to ask the Senator what is the cause of this delay. I think we extended the time a year ago.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; we have extended the time, I think, twice before. The work is practically completed. The time has expired, however, and there are a few items of expenditure yet to be made. The War Department has made the request that this extension should be granted. I think it is important that it should be done.

Mr. BURKETT. I should like to ask the Senator if there is any estimate for increased expense that comes with it?

Mr. GALLINGER. Not at all.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution just read?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 7211) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to construct a bridge across the Missouri River at a point between Kansas City and Sibley in Jackson County, Mo.," approved March 19, 1904; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7212) to change the date of commission of Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector-General, United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7213) providing for the establishment of a public park at Langdon, in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7214) respecting proceedings in the courts of the United States in the western district of the State of Missouri; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 7215) granting an increase of pension to Gottlieb Kuenster;

A bill (S. 7216) granting an increase of pension to James M. Haggett, alias Hockett;

A bill (S. 7217) granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Fairchild; and

A bill (S. 7218) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. Thompson.

Mr. STONE introduced a bill (S. 7219) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7220) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Bethel; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 7221) granting an increase of pension to Helen M. Ferrin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 7222) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Byrne (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 7223) granting a pension to Joseph W. Little (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7224) granting a pension to Matilda Daly;

A bill (S. 7225) granting an increase of pension to William Gotshall;

A bill (S. 7226) granting an increase of pension to Isabella P. Kirk; and

A bill (S. 7227) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Blankin.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 7228) for the relief of J. Howard Mitchell, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7229) authorizing the promotion on the retired list of the Navy of John S. Hothersall, United States Navy (retired); which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DRYDEN introduced a bill (S. 7230) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Sheppard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 7231) granting an increase of pension to Oscar F. Richards; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PILES introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (S. 7232) to amend the laws relating to navigation; and

A bill (S. 7233) to amend the law relating to the transportation of passengers by water between ports in the United States and ports in the District of Alaska.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 7234) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Hasler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURROWS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 7235) granting a pension to Emeline C. Seger;

A bill (S. 7236) granting a pension to Julia Canfield; and

A bill (S. 7237) granting an increase of pension to Daniel McConnell.

Mr. DICK introduced a bill (S. 7238) authorizing the President to place James Carroll on the retired list with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7239) granting a pension to Samuel Zimmerman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7240) granting an increase of pension to Morris J. Foote; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 7241) reserving to the Government the title to all coal, lignite, petroleum, and natural-gas deposits within the public domain and providing for the opening of public lands containing such deposits to settlement and entry under the public-land laws, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7242) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Minot, in the State of North Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 7243) granting an increase of pension to Justus B. Coomer; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7244) granting an increase of pension to Bessie Sharp Pettit; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 7245) for the relief of Lillie L. Penrod, sole heir of Mary E. Wycough, deceased, late daughter and heir of Buford H. Neely, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLARK of Montana introduced a bill (S. 7246) granting an increase of pension to William H. Berry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 7247) to provide for the establishment of an immigration station at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the erection in said city on a site to be selected for said station of a public building; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 7248) for the relief of the estate of Francois Florival Metoyer, deceased;

A bill (S. 7249) for the relief of C. A. Sarpy;

A bill (S. 7250) for the relief of the estate of Victor Lastrapes, deceased;

A bill (S. 7251) for the relief of the estate of Leon Lemelle, deceased;

A bill (S. 7252) for the relief of the estate of Hillaire Paillett, deceased;

A bill (S. 7253) for the relief of Martin Guillory;

A bill (S. 7254) for the relief of the estate of Ovid Decuir, deceased;

A bill (S. 7255) for the relief of Harvillien Norris;

A bill (S. 7256) for the relief of the estate of George Sallinger, deceased;

A bill (S. 7257) for the relief of Paul Duhon;

A bill (S. 7258) for the relief of the estate of Artemise Metoyer, deceased;

A bill (S. 7259) for the relief of the estate of Ozam D. Metoyer, deceased;

A bill (S. 7260) for the relief of H. N. Sarpy;

A bill (S. 7261) for the relief of the estates of Thoefile Metoyer and Elena Metoyer, deceased;

A bill (S. 7262) for the relief of the heirs of John Bemiss, deceased;

A bill (S. 7263) for the relief of the estate of Halcott T. Burges, deceased; and

A bill (S. 7264) for the relief of the estate of J. Valcour Metoyer, deceased.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (S. 7265) granting an increase of pension to John R. McCoy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MALLORY introduced a bill (S. 7266) to prescribe a term of court for the district court of the United States for the northern district of Florida, to be held at Apalachicola, Fla., in said district; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 7267) granting a pension to Catherine R. Sabie; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7268) granting an increase of pension to De Wayne W. Suydam; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 7269) for the erection of an addition or extension to the post-office and court-house at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7270) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at Dell Rapids, S. Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7271) for the relief of Rathbun Beachy & Co.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7272) granting an increase of pension to George W. Cook; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. RAYNER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 7273) for the relief of Oscar F. Lackey for injuries sustained by him while acting as assistant engineer in the construction of the Panama Canal (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 7274) for the relief of the trustees of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Burkittsville, Md. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 7275) for the relief of the vestry of St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, of Hancock, Md. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 7276) for the relief of the trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Hagerstown, Md. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 7277) for the relief of the corporation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hancock, Md. (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 7278) for the relief of the consistory of Grace Reformed Church, of Knoxville, Md. (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. RAYNER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 7279) granting an increase of pension to Morris B. Slawson;

A bill (S. 7280) granting an increase of pension to Henry Love;

A bill (S. 7281) granting a pension to Emma L. Beatty;

A bill (S. 7282) granting an increase of pension to Emily M. Tyler; and

A bill (S. 7283) granting an increase of pension to William T. Cooper (with accompanying papers).



Mr. BRANDEGEE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 7284) granting a pension to William C. Manning; A bill (S. 7285) granting an increase of pension to Henry Tyler;

A bill (S. 7286) granting a pension to Mary J. Stillman; and A bill (S. 7287) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Bartow.

Mr. CLAPP (by request) introduced a bill (S. 7288) to provide for the granting of rights of way through Indian lands in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also (by request), introduced a bill (S. 7289) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reserve power sites and natural reservoir sites on Indian reservations when the reservation lands are opened to settlement and entry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 7290) for the establishment of a drainage fund and the construction of works for the reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. BURKETT introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 7291) granting an increase of pension to Moses Blunk;

A bill (S. 7292) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Prior;

A bill (S. 7293) granting an increase of pension to John White; and

A bill (S. 7294) granting an increase of pension to W. P. Patterson.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 7295) granting an increase of pension to Gabriel Campbell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCREARY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 7296) for the relief of William T. Harris (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 7297) for the relief of Eliza Leathers, widow and administratrix of Alfred Leathers, deceased (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 7298) for the relief of the trustees of the Assembly Presbyterian Church, of Harrodsburg, Ky.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 7299) to correct the military record of Andrew J. Hasty; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill (S. 7300) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved April 26, 1906; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 80) authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish two 3-inch wrought-iron muzzle-loading cannon, with their carriage, limber, and accessories, to the State of South Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### VOLUNTEER RETIRED LIST.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2162) to create in the War Department a special roll, to be known as the "Volunteer retired list;" to authorize placing thereon with pay certain surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army of the civil war, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

#### AMENDMENTS TO LEGISLATIVE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HEYBURN submitted the following amendments intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed:

An amendment providing for the payment of mileage to clerks of committees and clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees, etc.; and

An amendment proposing to increase the compensation paid to clerks to committees and clerks to Senators.

Mr. KITTREDGE submitted an amendment providing for one clerk (in lieu of a private now detailed as clerk) of the Capitol police at \$1,200 per annum, intended to be proposed by him to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

#### LOSS OF LIGHTER MARIA.

Mr. LODGE. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what allowance, if any, has been made by the Quartermaster-General's Department on the claim of Brooks & Co., of Santiago, for the loss of the lighter Maria while in the service of the Government of the United States during its military occupation of Cuba.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I ask that that resolution may be again read.

Mr. LODGE. It is a resolution asking for certain papers in a claim for damage to a vessel caused by a Government transport.

Mr. BACON. That is sufficient, Mr. President.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

#### D. M. CARMAN, MANILA, P. I.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what allowances, if any, have been made by the Quartermaster-General's Department and remain unpaid upon claims of D. M. Carman, of Manila, P. I., arising out of his contracts with the said department for lighters, cascos, or other means of transportation in the Philippines.

#### EXTENSION OF FEDERAL POWERS.

Mr. WHYTE. I offer resolutions which I send to the desk, and ask that they may be read and lie upon the table.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the people of the several States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity as free and independent States, adopted the Federal Constitution and established a form of government in the nature of a confederated republic, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects for which it was formed delegated to that Government certain rights enumerated in said Constitution; but reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people thereof, all the residuary powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States.

2. *Resolved further*, That the extension of the Federal powers beyond those enumerated in the Constitution can only be rightfully accomplished in the manner provided by that instrument, and not by a strained construction of the Constitution, which shall obliterate all State rights and vest the coveted, but not granted, power where it will be exercised by the General Government.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions will lie on the table, at the request of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. WHYTE].

#### POWER TO REGULATE COMMERCE.

Mr. SPOONER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and it is hereby, instructed to consider and report to the Senate at the earliest convenient date whether the Congress in the exercise of the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes, can, in its opinion, constitutionally prohibit the transportation of commodities from the State in which they were produced to other States, or to other countries, because the same were produced in whole or in part by child labor.

#### EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AND RESERVED STATE RIGHTS.

Mr. RAYNER. I offer resolutions, which I ask may be read and lie upon the table.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Senate the functions of the Executive should be limited to the performance of the duties assigned to him by the Constitution and by the laws passed in pursuance thereof; and there should be no interference by the Executive with the legislative or judicial departments of the Government or with the reserved rights of the States; and the legislative, judicial, and executive departments of the Government should be forever kept separate and distinct; and

*Resolved further*, That the States have no authority to surrender any of their reserved rights under the Constitution to the Federal Government.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions will lie on the table, at the request of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RAYNER].

#### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.

Mr. HANSBROUGH submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Department of Commerce and Labor is hereby directed to make an early investigation into the character and operation and the effect upon interstate commerce of the combination or trust organization known as the "International Harvester Company" and allied concerns engaged in the production, handling, and sale of farm machinery; the investigation to include an inquiry as to whether the prices and output of such machinery appear to be or to have been controlled and regulated by direction of any particular individual or combination of individuals, by a corporation, or otherwise; whether there exists at present a healthy competition between local dealers in farm machinery, and whether the quality of the same is on the average as good as in former years.

## REPORT ON REVISION OF THE LAWS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the final report of the Commission to Revise the Laws of the United States, to which he invites the attention of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. I assume that ordinarily such a report would go to the standing Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, but at the last session of Congress a special joint committee was created to report upon the revision of the laws as made by the Commission. I suggest that this report had probably better be referred to that committee, and, if in order, I ask that it may be so referred.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon? The Chair hears none, and the report will be referred to the special committee indicated by him. Does the Senator desire the report printed? The Chair will state that it is submitted in printed form.

Mr. FULTON. No, Mr. President, in view of that fact, I think it will not be necessary to order a reprint.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the report will be referred, as indicated, without printing.

## PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

## PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

The developments of the past year emphasize with increasing force the need of vigorous and immediate action to recast the public land laws and adapt them to the actual situation. The Timber and Stone Act has demonstrated conclusively that its effect is to turn over the public timber lands to great corporations. It has done enormous harm, it is no longer needed, and it should be repealed.

The Desert Land Act results so frequently in fraud and so comparatively seldom in making homes on the land that it demands radical amendment. That provision which permits assignment before patent should be repealed, and the entryman should be required to live for not less than two years at home on the land before patent issues. Otherwise the Desert Land law will continue to assist speculators and other large holders to get control of land and water on the public domain by indefensible means.

The commutation clause of the Homestead Act serves, in a majority of cases, to defeat the purpose of the Homestead Act itself, which is to facilitate settlement and create homes. In theory the commutation clause should assist the honest settler, and doubtless in some cases it does so. Far more often, it supplies the means by which speculators and loan and mortgage companies secure possession of the land. Actual—not constructive—living at home on the land for three years should be required before commutation, unless it should appear wiser to repeal the commutation clause altogether.

These matters are more fully discussed in the Report of the Public Lands Commission, to which I again call your attention.

I am gravely concerned at the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the public land laws and at the prevalence of fraud under their present provisions. For much of this fraud the present laws are chiefly responsible. There is but one way by which the fraudulent acquisition of these lands can be definitely stopped; and therefore I have directed the Secretary of the Interior to allow no patent to be issued to public land under any law until by an examination on the ground actual compliance with that law has been found to exist. For this purpose an increase of special agents in the General Land Office is urgently required; unless it is given, bona fide would-be settlers will be put to grave inconvenience, or else the fraud will in large part go on. Further, the Secretary of the Interior should be enabled to employ enough mining experts to examine the validity of all mineral land claims, and to undertake the supervision and control of the use of the mineral fuels still belonging to the United States. The present coal law limiting the individual entry to 160 acres puts a premium on fraud by making it impossible to develop certain types of coal fields and yet comply with the law. It is a scandal to maintain laws which sound well, but which make fraud the key without which great natural resources must remain closed. The law should give individuals and corporations, under proper government regulation and control, (the details of which I shall not at present discuss) the right to work bodies of coal land large enough for profitable development. My own belief is that there should be provision for leasing coal, oil and gas rights under proper restrictions. If the additional force of special agents and mining experts I recommend is provided and well used, the result will be not only to stop the land frauds, but to prevent delays in patenting valid land claims, and to conserve the indispensable fuel resources of the Nation.

## RIGHTS OF WAY AND PRIVILEGES.

Many of the existing laws affecting rights of way and privileges on public lands and reservations are illogical and unfair. Some work injustice by granting valuable rights in perpetuity without return. Others fail to protect the grantee in his possession of permanent improvements made at large expense. In fairness to the Government, to the holders of rights and privileges on the public lands, and to the people whom the latter serve, I urge the revision and reenactment of these laws in one comprehensive act, providing that the regulations and the charge now in force in many cases may be extended to all, to the end that unregulated or monopolistic control of great natural resources may not be acquired or misused for private ends.

## PRIVATE HOLDINGS WITHIN NATIONAL FORESTS.

The boundaries of the national forest reserves unavoidably include certain valuable timber lands not owned by the Government. Important among them are the land grants of various railroads. For more than two years negotiations with the land grant railroads have been in progress, looking toward an arrangement by which the forest on railroad lands within national forest reserves may be preserved by the removal of the present crop of timber under rules prescribed by the Forest Service, and its perpetuation may be assured by the transfer of

the land to the Government without cost. The advantage of such an arrangement to the Government lies in the acquisition of lands whose protection is necessary to the general welfare. The advantage to the railroads is found in the proposal to allow them to consolidate their holdings of timber within forest reserves by exchange after deeding their lands to the Government, and thus to cut within a limited time solid bodies of timber instead of alternate sections, although the amount of timber in each case would be the same. It is possible that legislation will be required to authorize this or a similar arrangement with the railroads and other owners. If so I recommend that it be enacted.

## WORKING CAPITAL FOR THE NATIONAL FORESTS.

The money value of the national forests now reserved for the use and benefit of the people exceeds considerably the sum of one thousand millions of dollars. The stumpage value of the standing timber approaches seven hundred million dollars, and together with the range and timber lands, the water for irrigation and power, and the subsidiary values, reaches an amount equal to that of the national property now under the immediate control of the army and navy together. But this vast domain is withheld from serving the nation as freely and fully as it might by the lack of capital to develop it. The yearly running expenses are sufficiently met by the annual appropriation and the proceeds of the forests. Under the care of the Forest Service the latter are increasing at the rate of more than half a million dollars a year; the estimate of appropriation for the present year is less than for last year; and it is confidently expected that by 1910 the Forest Service will be entirely self-supporting. In the meantime there is the most urgent need for trails, fences, cabins for the rangers, bridges, telephone lines, and the other items of equipment without which the reserves can not be handled to advantage, can not be protected properly, and can not contribute as they should to the general welfare. Expenditures for such permanent improvements are properly chargeable to capital account. The lack of reasonable working equipment weakens the protection of the national forests and greatly limits their production. This want can not be supplied from the appropriation for running expenses. The need is urgent. Accordingly I recommend that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to advance to the Forest Service, upon the security of the standing timber, an amount say \$5,000,000, sufficient to provide a reasonable working capital for the national forests, to bear interest and to be repaid in annual installments beginning in ten years.

## TRANSFER OF THE NATIONAL PARKS.

The national parks of the West are forested and they lie without exception within or adjacent to national forest reserves. Two years ago the latter were transferred to the care of the Secretary of Agriculture, with the most satisfactory results. The same reasons which led to this transfer make advisable a similar transfer of the national parks, now in charge of the Secretary of the Interior, and I recommend legislation to that end.

## INDIAN LANDS.

Within or adjoining national forests are considerable areas of Indian lands of more value under forest than for any other purpose. It would aid greatly in putting these lands to their best use if the power to create national forests by proclamation were extended to cover them. The Indians should be paid the full value of any land thus taken for public purposes, from the proceeds of the lands themselves, but such land should revert to the Indians if it is excluded from national forest use before full payment has been made.

## GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF GRAZING.

The control of grazing in the national forests is an assured success. The condition of the range is improving rapidly, water is being developed, much feed formerly wasted is now saved and used, range controversies are settled, opposition to the grazing fee is practically at an end, and the stockmen are earnestly supporting the Forest Service and cooperating with it effectively for the improvement of the range.

The situation on the open Government range is strikingly different. Its carrying capacity has probably been reduced one-half by overgrazing, and is still falling. Range controversies in many places are active and bitter, and life and property are often in danger. The interests both of the live-stock industry and of the Government are needlessly impaired. The present situation is indefensible from any point of view, and it should be ended.

I recommend that a bill be enacted which will provide for Government control of the public range through the Department of Agriculture, which alone is equipped for that work. Such a bill should insure to each locality rules for grazing specially adapted to its needs and should authorize the collection of a reasonable grazing fee. Above all the rights of the settler and homemaker should be absolutely guaranteed.

Much of the public land can only be used to advantage for grazing when fenced. Much fencing has been done for that reason, and also to prevent other stock owners from using land to which they have an equal right under the law. Reasonable fencing which promotes the use of the range and yet interferes neither with settlement nor with other range rights, would be thoroughly desirable if it were legal. Yet the law forbids it, and the law must and will be enforced; I will see to it that the illegal fences are removed unless Congress, at the present session, takes steps to legalize proper fencing by government control of the range.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1906.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would ask, if it be proper to do so, that that message be printed and lie upon the table, subject to be called up for consideration. I desire at a proper time to submit some remarks upon it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Idaho? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

## PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers and illustrations, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In my last three annual messages I have invited the attention of the Congress to the urgent necessity of such legislation as will cause officers



of the line of the Navy to reach the grades of captain and rear-admiral at less advanced ages and will give them more experience and training in the important duties of those grades. Under the present archaic system of promotion, without parallel in the navy of any other first-class power, captains are commissioned at the average age of fifty-six and rear-admirals at the average age of sixty. This system is the result of a long-continued prejudice in favor of a method of promotion by which all lieutenants in order of seniority pass through the several grades until they eventually become rear-admirals; a method which sacrifices the good of the service to the interest of individual mediocrity. As a direct consequence of the existing method naval officers obtain more than ample service in subordinate positions, but have a limited and inadequate experience as captains in command of battle ships and as flag officers in charge of fleets and squadrons; that is, in the very positions of greatest responsibility, where experience, skill, and initiative are essential to efficiency. Moreover, they attain the position of a flag officer but a few months before they reach the retiring age and have no opportunity to perfect themselves in the important duties of the high commands pertaining to such rank.

History, modern and ancient, has invariably shown that an efficient personnel is the greatest factor toward an effective navy. No matter how well equipped in other respects a navy may be, though its fleet may be composed of powerful high-speed battle ships, maneuvered by complicated tactics based upon the latest development of naval science, yet it is grievously handicapped if directed by admirals and captains who lack experience in their duties and who are hampered by long deprivation of independent action and responsibility. To oppose such a fleet to one equally good, led by officers more active and more experienced in their duties, is to invite disaster.

The following table gives the ages of the youngest captains and flag officers, with the average years in grade, in the navies of Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States:

	Captains.		Seagoing flag officers.	
	Age.	Average years in grade.	Age.	Average years in grade.
Great Britain .....	35	11.2	45	8.0
France .....	47	9.5	53	14.2
Germany .....	42	6.2	51	6.0
Japan .....	38	8.0	44	11.0
United States .....	55	4.5	59	1.5

The facts shown in this table are startling, and earnest attention is invited to them.

The Secretary of the Navy several months ago convened a board of six representative line officers with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy as President, to consider and recommend such changes in existing law relative to the commissioned personnel of the line of the navy as would tend to promote efficiency and economy. The essential recommendations of the board have been cordially approved by the Secretary. The bill, herewith transmitted to the Congress, has been formulated by the Secretary and is based, except in a few details, upon the recommendations of the board. I earnestly recommend its early consideration. Should it be enacted into law it will cause officers on the seagoing list to reach the grade of captain at forty-eight and rear-admiral at fifty-five, and will assure their serving seven years in the grade of captain and seven years in the grade of rear-admiral, thus enabling them to become thoroughly skillful and efficient in these grades.

The accompanying bill also establishes the grade of vice-admiral. This grade has long existed in all other principal navies of the world in order to obtain a selected grade of skilled commanders-in-chief. The commander-in-chief of a fleet, with one or more rear-admirals serving under him, is logically entitled to a higher rank than his subordinates, because of his greater authority and responsibility. On occasions of official importance, of international council, or of combined naval action (as for instance the Boxer troubles in China), the interests of this great nation demand that our naval representative shall rank as the equal of the naval representatives of other powers.

Moreover, under the accompanying bill, which is the result of recommendations made by a board principally composed of naval officers, a large percentage of the officers are eliminated from the seagoing list and never reach the grade of rear-admiral. When it is considered that the naval officers themselves recommended, in order to increase the efficiency of their service, that many be denied their existing privilege of reaching flag rank, it is only just to them that we should place their highest officers on a plane of equal rank with their colleagues of other nations, with whom they are so frequently brought in official contact.

If the proposed plan of promotion is carried out, it will, as compared with existing law, make a saving of more than \$5,000,000 during the next seven years. The principal part of this saving is made by stopping the voluntary retirement of young lieutenant-commanders with the rank and pay of commanders upon the retired list.

I am firmly of the opinion that unless the present condition of the higher commissioned personnel is rectified by judicious legislation, the future of our navy will be gravely compromised.

I forward herewith a letter of the Secretary of the Navy, inclosing duplicate drafts of the proposed bill. I also forward a copy of the report of the Personnel Board of the Navy.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1906.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the month of November I visited the Isthmus of Panama, going over the Canal Zone with considerable care; and also visited the cities of Panama and Colon, which are not in the Zone or under the United States flag, but as to which the United States Government, through its agents, exercises control for certain sanitary purposes.

The U. S. S. *Louisiana*, on which I was, anchored off Colon

about half past 2 on Wednesday afternoon, November 14. I came aboard her, after my stay on shore, at about half past 9 on Saturday evening, November 17. On Wednesday afternoon and evening I received the President of Panama and his suite, and saw members of the Canal Commission, and various other gentlemen, perfecting the arrangement for my visit, so that every hour that I was ashore could be employed to advantage. I was three days ashore—not a sufficient length of time to allow of an exhaustive investigation of the minutiae of the work of any single department, still less to pass judgment on the engineering problems, but enough to enable me to get a clear idea of the salient features of the great work and of the progress that has been made as regards the sanitation of the Zone, Colon, and Panama, the caring for and housing of the employees, and the actual digging of the canal. The Zone is a narrow strip of land, and it can be inspected much as one can inspect 50 or 60 miles of a great railroad at the point where it runs through mountains or overcomes other natural obstacles.

I chose the month of November for my visit partly because it is the rainiest month of the year, the month in which the work goes forward at the greatest disadvantage, and one of the two months which the medical department of the French Canal Company found most unhealthy.

Immediately after anchoring on the afternoon of Wednesday there was a violent storm of wind and rain. From that time we did not again see the sun until Saturday morning, the rain continuing almost steadily, but varying from a fine drizzle to a torrential downpour. During that time in fifteen minutes at Cristobal 1.05 inches of rain fell; from 1 to 3 a. m., November 16, 3.2 inches fell; for the twenty-four hours ending noon, November 16, 4.68 inches fell, and for the six days ending noon, November 16, 10.24 inches fell. The Chagres rose in flood to a greater height than it had attained during the last fifteen years, tearing out the track in one place. It would have been impossible to see the work going on under more unfavorable weather conditions. On Saturday, November 17, the sun shone now and then for a few minutes, although the day was generally overcast and there were heavy showers at intervals.

#### FIRST DAY ASHORE.

On Thursday morning we landed at about half past seven and went slowly over the line of the Panama Railway, ending with an expedition in a tug at the Pacific entrance of the canal out to the islands where the dredging for the canal will cease. We took our dinner at one of the eating houses furnished by the Commission for the use of the Government employees—no warning of our coming being given. I inspected the Ancon Hospital, going through various wards both for white patients and for colored patients. I inspected portions of the constabulary (Zone police), examining the men individually. I also examined certain of the schools and saw the school children, both white and colored, speaking with certain of the teachers. In the afternoon of this day I was formally received in Panama by President Amador, who, together with the Government and all the people of Panama, treated me with the most considerate courtesy, for which I hereby extend my most earnest thanks. I was driven through Panama and in a public square was formally received and welcomed by the President and other members of the Government; and in the evening I attended a dinner given by the President, and a reception, which was also a Government function. I also drove through the streets of Panama for the purpose of observing what had been done. We slept at the Hotel Tivoli, at Ancon, which is on a hill directly outside of the city of Panama, but in the Zone.

#### SECOND DAY.

On Friday morning we left the hotel at 7 o'clock and spent the entire day going through the Culebra cut—the spot in which most work will have to be done in any event. We watched the different steam shovels working; we saw the drilling and blasting; we saw many of the dirt trains (of the two different types used), both carrying the earth away from the steam shovels and depositing it on the dumps—some of the dumps being run out in the jungle merely to get rid of the earth, while in other cases they are being used for double tracking the railway, and in preparing to build the great dams. I visited many of the different villages, inspecting thoroughly many different buildings—the local receiving hospitals, the houses in which the unmarried white workmen live, those in which the unmarried colored workmen live; also the quarters of the white married employees and of the married colored employees; as well as the commissary stores, the bath houses, the water-closets, the cook sheds for the colored laborers, and the Government canteens, or hotels, at which most of the white employees take their meals. I went through the machine shops. During the



day I talked with scores of different men—superintendents and heads of departments, divisions, and bureaus; steam-shovel men, machinists, conductors, engineers, clerks, wives of the American employees, health officers, colored laborers, colored attendants, and managers of the commissary stores where food is sold to the colored laborers; wives of the colored employees who are married. In the evening I had an interview with the British consul, Mr. Mallet, a gentleman who for many years has well and honorably represented the British Government on the Isthmus of Panama and who has a peculiar relation to our work because the bulk of the colored laborers come from the British West Indies. I also saw the French consul, Mr. Gey, a gentleman of equally long service and honorable record. I saw the lieutenants, the chief executive and administrative officers, under the engineering and sanitary departments. I also saw and had long talks with two deputations—one of machinists and one representing the railway men of the dirt trains—listening to what they had to say as to the rate of pay and various other matters and going over, as much in detail as possible, all the different questions they brought up. As to some matters I was able to meet their wishes, as to others I felt that what they requested could not be done consistently with my duty to the United States Government as a whole; as to yet others I reserved judgment.

#### THIRD DAY.

On Saturday morning we started at 8 o'clock from the hotel. We went through the Culebra cut, stopping off to see the marines, and also to investigate certain towns; one, of white employees, as to which in certain respects complaint had been made to me; and another town where I wanted to see certain houses of the colored employees. We went over the site of the proposed Gatun dam, having on the first day inspected the sites of the proposed La Boca and Sosa dams. We went out on a little toy railway to the reservoir, which had been built to supply the people of Colon with water for their houses. There we took lunch at the engineers' mess. We then went through the stores and shops of Cristobal, inspecting carefully the houses of both the white and colored employees, married and unmarried, together with the other buildings. We then went to Colon and saw the fire department at work; in four minutes from the signal the engines had come down to Front street, and twenty-one 2½-inch hose pipes were raising streams of water about 75 feet high. We rode about Colon, through the various streets, paved, unpaved, and in process of paving, looking at the ditches, sewers, curbing, and the lights. I then went over the Colon hospital in order to compare it with the temporary town or field receiving hospitals which I had already seen and inspected. I also inspected some of the dwellings of the employees. In the evening I attended a reception given by the American employees on the Isthmus, which took place on one of the docks in Colon, and from there went aboard the *Louisiana*.

Each day from twelve to eighteen hours were spent in going over and inspecting all there was to be seen and in examining various employees. Throughout my trip I was accompanied by the Surgeon-General of the Navy, Doctor Rixey; by the Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Mr. Shonts; by Chief Engineer Stevens; by Doctor Gorgas, the chief sanitary officer of the Commission; by Mr. Bishop, the Secretary of the Commission; by Mr. Ripley, the Principal Assistant Engineer; by Mr. Jackson Smith, who has had practical charge of collecting and handling the laboring force; by Mr. Bierd, general manager of the railway, and by Mr. Rogers, the general counsel of the Commission; and many other officials joined us from time to time.

At the outset I wish to pay a tribute to the amount of work done by the French Canal Company under very difficult circumstances. Many of the buildings they put up were excellent and are still in use, though, naturally, the houses are now getting out of repair and are being used as dwellings only until other houses can be built, and much of the work they did in the Culebra cut, and some of the work they did in digging has been of direct and real benefit. This country has never made a better investment than the \$40,000,000 which it paid to the French Company for work and betterments, including especially the Panama Railroad.

An inspection on the ground at the height of the rainy season served to convince me of the wisdom of Congress in refusing to adopt either a high-level or a sea-level canal. There seems to be a universal agreement among all people competent to judge that the Panama route, the one actually chosen, is much superior to both the Nicaragua and Darien routes.

#### PRELIMINARY WORK BEING DONE.

The wisdom of the canal management has been shown in nothing more clearly than in the way in which the foundations of

the work have been laid. To have yielded to the natural impatience of ill-informed outsiders and begun all kinds of experiments in work prior to a thorough sanitation of the Isthmus, and to a fairly satisfactory working out of the problem of getting and keeping a sufficient labor supply, would have been disastrous. The various preliminary measures had to be taken first; and these could not be taken so as to allow us to begin the real work of construction prior to January 1 of the present year. It then became necessary to have the type of the canal decided, and the only delay has been the necessary delay until the 29th day of June, the date when the Congress definitely and wisely settled that we should have an 85-foot level canal. Immediately after that the work began in hard earnest and has been continued with increasing vigor ever since; and it will continue so to progress in the future. When the contracts are let the conditions will be such as to insure a constantly increasing amount of performance.

#### SUCCESSFUL SANITATION.

The first great problem to be solved, upon the solution of which the success of the rest of the work depended, was the problem of sanitation. This was from the outset under the direction of Dr. W. C. Gorgas, who is to be made a full member of the Commission, if the law as to the composition of the Commission remains unchanged. It must be remembered that his work was not mere sanitation as the term is understood in our ordinary municipal work. Throughout the Zone and in the two cities of Panama and Colon, in addition to the sanitation work proper, he has had to do all the work that the Marine-Hospital Service does as regards the Nation, that the health department officers do in the various States and cities, and that Colonel Waring did in New York when he cleaned its streets. The results have been astounding. The Isthmus had been a byword for deadly unhealthfulness. Now, after two years of our occupation the conditions as regards sickness and the death rate compare favorably with reasonably healthy localities in the United States. Especial care has been devoted to minimizing the risk due to the presence of those species of mosquitoes which have been found to propagate malarial and yellow fevers. In all the settlements, the little temporary towns or cities composed of the white and black employees, which grow up here and there in the tropic jungle as the needs of the work dictate, the utmost care is exercised to keep the conditions healthy. Everywhere are to be seen the drainage ditches which in removing the water have removed the breeding places of the mosquitoes, while the whole jungle is cut away for a considerable space around the habitations, thus destroying the places in which the mosquitoes take shelter. These drainage ditches and clearings are in evidence in every settlement, and, together with the invariable presence of mosquito screens around the piazzas, and of mosquito doors to the houses, not to speak of the careful fumigation that has gone on in all infected houses, doubtless explain the extraordinary absence of mosquitoes. As a matter of fact, but a single mosquito, and this not of the dangerous species, was seen by any member of our party during my three days on the Isthmus. Equal care is taken by the inspectors of the health department to secure cleanliness in the houses and proper hygienic conditions of every kind. I inspected between twenty and thirty water-closets, both those used by the white employees and those used by the colored laborers. In almost every case I found the conditions perfect. In but one case did I find them really bad. In this case, affecting a settlement of unmarried white employees, I found them very bad indeed, but the buildings were all inherited from the French Company and were being used temporarily while other buildings were in the course of construction; and right near the defective water-closet a new and excellent closet with a good sewer pipe was in process of construction and nearly finished. Nevertheless this did not excuse the fact that the bad condition had been allowed to prevail. Temporary accommodations, even if only such as soldiers use when camped in the field, should have been provided. Orders to this effect were issued. I append the report of Doctor Gorgas on the incident. I was struck, however, by the fact that in this instance, as in almost every other where a complaint was made which proved to have any justification whatever, it appeared that steps had already been taken to remedy the evil complained of, and that the trouble was mainly due to the extreme difficulty, and often impossibility, of providing in every place for the constant increase in the numbers of employees. Generally the provision is made in advance, but it is not possible that this should always be the case; when it is not there ensues a period of time during which the conditions are unsatisfactory, until a remedy can be provided; but I never found a case where the remedy was not being provided as speedily as possible.



## HOSPITALS AND THEIR TREATMENT.

I inspected the large hospitals at Ancon and Colon, which are excellent examples of what tropical hospitals should be. I also inspected the receiving hospitals in various settlements. I went through a number of the wards in which the colored men are treated, a number of those in which the white men are treated—Americans and Spaniards. Both white men and black men are treated exactly alike, and their treatment is as good as that which could be obtained in our first-class hospitals at home. All the patients that I saw, with one or two exceptions, were laborers or other employees on the canal works and railways, most of them being colored men of the ordinary laborer stamp. Not only are the men carefully cared for whenever they apply for care, but so far as practicable a watch is kept to see that if they need it they are sent to the hospitals, whether they desire to go or not. From no responsible source did any complaint come to me as to the management of the hospital service, although occasionally a very ignorant West India negro when he is first brought into the hospital becomes frightened by the ordinary hospital routine.

## HEALTH SHOWING REMARKABLY GOOD.

Just at present the health showing on the Isthmus is remarkably good—so much better than in most sections of the United States that I do not believe that it can possibly continue at quite its present average. Thus, early in the present year a band of several hundred Spaniards were brought to the Isthmus as laborers, and additions to their number have been made from time to time; yet since their arrival in February last but one of those Spaniards thus brought over to work on the canal has died of disease, and he of typhoid fever. Two others were killed, one in a railroad accident, and one by a dynamite explosion. There has been for the last six months a well-nigh steady decline in the death rate for the population of the Zone, this being largely due to the decrease in deaths from pneumonia, which has been the most fatal disease on the Isthmus. In October there were ninety-nine deaths of every kind among the employees of the Isthmus. There were then on the rolls 5,500 whites, seven-eighths of them being Americans. Of these whites but two died of disease, and as it happened neither man was an American. Of the 6,000 white Americans, including some 1,200 women and children, not a single death has occurred in the past three months, whereas in an average city in the United States the number of deaths for a similar number of people in that time would have been about thirty from disease. This very remarkable showing can not of course permanently obtain, but it certainly goes to prove that if good care is taken the Isthmus is not a particularly unhealthy place. In October, of the 19,000 negroes on the roll 86 died from disease; pneumonia being the most destructive disease, and malarial fever coming second. The difficulty of exercising a thorough supervision over the colored laborers is of course greater than is the case among the whites, and they are also less competent to take care of themselves, which accounts for the fact that their death rate is so much higher than that of the whites, in spite of the fact that they have been used to similar climatic conditions. Even among the colored employees it will be seen that the death rate is not high.

## DIMINUTION OF MOSQUITOES.

In Panama and Colon the death rate has also been greatly reduced, this being directly due to the vigorous work of the special brigade of employees who have been inspecting houses where the *stegomyia* mosquito is to be found, and destroying its larvae and breeding places, and doing similar work in exterminating the malarial mosquitoes—in short, in performing all kinds of hygienic labor. A little over a year ago all kinds of mosquitoes, including the two fatal species, were numerous about the Culebra cut. In this cut during last October every room of every house was carefully examined, and only two mosquitoes, neither of them of the two fatal species, were found. Unflinching energy in inspection and in disinfecting and in the work of draining and of clearing brush are responsible for the change. I append Doctor Gorgas's report on the health conditions; also a letter from Surgeon-General Rixey to Doctor Gorgas. The Surgeon-General reported to me that the hygienic conditions on the Isthmus were about as good as, for instance, those in the Norfolk Navy-Yard.

Corozal, some 4 miles from La Boca, was formerly one of the most unsanitary places on the Isthmus, probably the most unsanitary. There was a marsh with a pond in the middle. Doctor Gorgas had both the marsh and pond drained and the brush cleared off, so that now, when I went over the ground, it appeared like a smooth meadow intersected by drainage ditches. The breeding places and sheltering spots of the dangerous mosquitoes had been completely destroyed. The result is that

Corozal for the last six months (like La Boca, which formerly also had a very unsanitary record), shows one of the best sick rates in the Zone, having less than 1 per cent a week admitted to the hospital. At Corozal there is a big hotel filled with employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission, some of them with their wives and families. Yet this healthy and attractive spot was stigmatized as a "hog wallow" by one of the least scrupulous and most foolish of the professional scandal-mongers who from time to time have written about the Commission's work.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN PANAMA AND COLON.

The sanitation work in the cities of Panama and Colon has been just as important as in the Zone itself, and in many respects much more difficult; because it was necessary to deal with the already existing population, which naturally had scant sympathy with revolutionary changes, the value of which they were for a long time not able to perceive. In Colon the population consists largely of colored laborers who, having come over from the West Indies to work on the canal, abandon the work and either take to the brush or lie idle in Colon itself; thus peopling Colon with the least desirable among the imported laborers, for the good and steady men of course continue at the work. Yet astonishing progress has been made in both cities. In Panama 90 per cent of the streets that are to be paved at all are already paved with an excellent brick pavement laid in heavy concrete, a few of the streets being still in process of paving. The sewer and water services in the city are of the most modern hygienic type, some of the service having just been completed.

In Colon the conditions are peculiar, and it is as regards Colon that most of the very bitter complaint has been made. Colon is built on a low coral island, covered at more or less shallow depths with vegetable accumulations or mold, which affords sustenance and strength to many varieties of low-lying tropical plants. One-half of the surface of the island is covered with water at high tide, the average height of the land being 1½ feet above low tide. The slight undulations furnish shallow, natural reservoirs or fresh-water breeding places for every variety of mosquito, and the ground tends to be lowest in the middle. When the town was originally built no attempt was made to fill the low ground, either in the streets or on the building sites, so that the entire surface was practically a quagmire; when the quagmire became impassable certain of the streets were crudely improved by filling especially bad mud holes with soft rock or other material. In September, 1905, a systematic effort was begun to formulate a general plan for the proper sanitation of the city; in February last temporary relief measures were taken, while in July the prosecution of the work was begun in good earnest. The results are already visible in the sewerage, draining, guttering and paving of the streets. Some four months will be required before the work of sewerage and street improvement will be completed, but the progress already made is very marked. Ditches have been dug through the town, connecting the salt water on both sides, and into these the ponds, which have served as breeding places for the mosquitoes, are drained. These ditches have answered their purpose, for they are probably the chief cause of the astonishing diminution in the number of mosquitoes. More ditches of the kind are being constructed.

## COLON WATER SUPPLY.

It was not practicable, with the force at the Commission's disposal, and in view of the need that the force should be used in the larger town of Panama, to begin this work before early last winter. Water mains were then laid in the town and water was furnished to the people early in March from a temporary reservoir. This reservoir proved to be of insufficient capacity before the end of the dry season and the shortage was made up by hauling water over the Panama railroad, so that there was at all times an ample supply of the very best water. Since that time the new reservoir back of Mount Hope has been practically completed. I visited this reservoir. It is a lake over a mile long and half a mile broad. It now carries some 500,000,000 gallons of first-class water. I forward herewith a photograph of this lake, together with certain other photographs of what I saw while I was on the Isthmus. Nothing but a cataclysm will hereafter render it necessary in the dry season to haul water for the use of Colon and Cristobal.

One of the most amusing (as well as dishonest) attacks made upon the Commission was in connection with this reservoir. The writer in question usually confined himself to vague general mendacity; but in this case he specifically stated that there was no water in the vicinity fit for a reservoir (I drank it, and it was excellent), and that this particular reservoir would never hold water anyway. Accompanying this message, as I have said above, is a photograph of the reservoir as I myself saw it, and

as it has been in existence ever since the article in question was published. With typical American humor, the engineering corps still at work at the reservoir have christened a large boat which is now used on the reservoir by the name of the individual who thus denied the possibility of the reservoir's existence.

#### COLON PAVEMENTS.

I rode through the streets of Colon, seeing them at the height of the rainy season, after two days of almost unexampled down-pour, when they were at their very worst. Taken as a whole they were undoubtedly very bad; as bad as Pennsylvania avenue in Washington before Grant's Administration. Front street is already in thoroughly satisfactory shape however. Some of the side streets are also in good condition. In others the change in the streets is rapidly going on. Through three-fourths of the town it is now possible to walk, even during the period of tremendous rain, in low shoes without wetting one's feet, owing to the rapidity with which the surface water is carried away in the ditches. In the remaining one-fourth of the streets the mud is very deep—about as deep as in the ordinary street of a low-lying prairie river town of the same size in the United States during early spring. All men to whom I spoke were a unit in saying that the conditions of the Colon streets were 100 per cent better than a year ago. The most superficial examination of the town shows the progress that has been made and is being made in macadamizing the streets. Complaint was made to me by an entirely reputable man as to the character of some of the material used for repairing certain streets. On investigation the complaint proved well founded, but it also appeared that the use of the material in question had been abandoned, the Commission after having tried it in one or two streets finding it not appropriate.

#### COMPLAINTS NOT WELL FOUNDED.

The result of the investigation of this honest complaint was typical of what occurred when I investigated most of the other honest complaints made to me. That is, where the complaints were not made wantonly or maliciously, they almost always proved due to failure to appreciate the fact that time was necessary in the creation and completion of this Titanic work in a tropic wilderness. It is impossible to avoid some mistakes in building a giant canal through jungle-covered mountains and swamps, while at the same time sanitating tropic cities, and providing for the feeding and general care of from twenty to thirty thousand workers. The complaints brought to me, either of insufficient provision in caring for some of the laborers, or of failure to finish the pavements of Colon, or of failure to supply water, or of failure to build wooden sidewalks for the use of the laborers in the rainy season, on investigation proved, almost without exception, to be due merely to the utter inability of the Commission to do everything at once.

For instance, it was imperative that Panama, which had the highest death rate and where the chance of a yellow fever epidemic was strongest, should be cared for first; yet most of the complaints as to the delay in taking care of Colon were due to the inability or unwillingness to appreciate this simple fact. Again, as the thousands of laborers are brought over and housed, it is not always possible at the outset to supply wooden walks and bath houses, because other more vital necessities have to be met; and in consequence, while most of the settlements have good bath houses, and, to a large extent at least, wooden walks, there are plenty of settlements where wooden walks have not yet been laid down, and I visited one where the bath houses have not been provided. But in this very settlement the frames of the bath houses are already up, and in every case the utmost effort is being made to provide the wooden walks. Of course, in some of the newest camps tents are used pending the building of houses. Where possible, I think detached houses would be preferable to the semidetached houses now in general use.

#### UNJUST CRITICISM.

Care and forethought have been exercised by the Commission, and nothing has reflected more credit upon them than their refusal either to go ahead too fast or to be deterred by the fear of criticism from not going ahead fast enough. It is curious to note the fact that many of the most severe critics of the Commission criticize them for precisely opposite reasons, some complaining bitterly that the work is not in a more advanced condition, while the others complain that it has been rushed with such haste that there has been insufficient preparation for the hygiene and comfort of the employees. As a matter of fact neither criticism is just. It would have been impossible to go quicker than the Commission has gone, for such quickness would have meant insufficient preparation. On the other hand, to refuse to do anything until every possible future contingency had been met would have caused wholly unwarranted delay. The right course to follow was exactly the course which has been

followed. Every reasonable preparation was made in advance, the hygienic conditions in especial being made as nearly perfect as possible; while on the other hand there has been no timid refusal to push forward the work because of inability to anticipate every possible emergency, for, of course, many defects can only be shown by the working of the system in actual practice.

In addition to attending to the health of the employees, it is of course necessary to provide for policing the Zone. This is done by a police force which at present numbers over 200 men, under Captain Shanton. About one-fifth of the men are white and the others black. In different places I questioned some twenty or thirty of these men, taking them at random. They were a fine set, physically and in discipline. With one exception all the white men I questioned had served in the American Army, usually in the Philippines, and belonged to the best type of American soldier. Without exception the black policemen whom I questioned had served either in the British army or in the Jamaica or Barbados police. They were evidently contented, and were doing their work well. Where possible the policemen are used to control people of their own color, but in any emergency no hesitation is felt in using them indiscriminately.

Inasmuch as so many both of the white and colored employees have brought their families with them, schools have been established, the school service being under Mr. O'Connor. For the white pupils white American teachers are employed; for the colored pupils there are also some white American teachers, one Spanish teacher, and one colored American teacher, most of them being colored teachers from Jamaica, Barbados, and St. Lucia. The schoolrooms were good, and it was a pleasant thing to see the pride that the teachers were taking in their work and their pupils.

There seemed to me to be too many saloons in the Zone; but the new high-license law which goes into effect on January 1 next will probably close four-fifths of them. Resolute and successful efforts are being made to minimize and control the sale of liquor.

The cars on the passenger trains on the Isthmus are divided into first and second class, the difference being marked in the price of tickets. As a rule second-class passengers are colored and first-class passengers white; but in every train which I saw there were a number of white second-class passengers, and on two of them there were colored first-class passengers.

#### CARE OF EMPLOYEES.

Next in importance to the problem of sanitation, and indeed now of equal importance, is the problem of securing and caring for the mechanics, laborers, and other employees who actually do the work on the canal and the railroad. This great task has been under the control of Mr. Jackson Smith, and on the whole has been well done. At present there are some 6,000 white employees and some 19,000 colored employees on the Isthmus. I went over the different places where the different kinds of employees were working; I think I saw representatives of every type both at their work and in their homes; and I conversed with probably a couple of hundred of them all told, choosing them at random from every class and including those who came especially to present certain grievances. I found that those who did not come specifically to present grievances almost invariably expressed far greater content and satisfaction with the conditions than did those who called to make complaint.

Nearly 5,000 of the white employees had come from the United States. No man can see these young, vigorous men energetically doing their duty without a thrill of pride in them as Americans. They represent on the average a high class. Doubtless to Congress the wages paid them will seem high, but as a matter of fact the only general complaint which I found had any real basis among the complaints made to me upon the Isthmus was that, owing to the peculiar surroundings, the cost of living, and the distance from home, the wages were really not as high as they should be. In fact, almost every man I spoke to felt that he ought to be receiving more money—a view, however, which the average man who stays at home in the United States probably likewise holds as regards himself. I append figures of the wages paid, so that the Congress can judge the matter for itself. Later I shall confer on the subject with certain representative labor men here in the United States, as well as going over with Mr. Stevens, the comparative wages paid on the Zone and at home; and I may then communicate my findings to the canal committees of the two Houses.

#### QUARTERS GOOD AND SATISFACTORY.

The white Americans are employed, some of them in office work, but the majority in handling the great steam shovels, as engineers and conductors on the dirt trains, as machinists in the great repair shops, as carpenters and timekeepers, superintendents, and foremen of divisions and of gangs, and so on and so on. Many of them have brought down their wives and



families; and the children when not in school are running about and behaving precisely as the American small boy and small girl behave at home. The bachelors among the employees live, sometimes in small separate houses, sometimes in large houses; quarters being furnished free to all the men, married and unmarried. Usually the bachelors sleep two in a room, as they would do in this country. I found a few cases where three were in a room; and I was told of, although I did not see, large rooms in which four were sleeping; for it is not possible in what is really a vast system of construction camps always to provide in advance as ample house room as the Commission intend later to give. In one case, where the house was an old French house with a leak in the roof, I did not think the accommodations were good. But in every other case among the scores of houses I entered at random, the accommodations were good; every room was neat and clean, usually having books, magazines, and small ornaments; and in short just such a room as a self-respecting craftsman would be glad to live in at home. The quarters for the married people were even better. Doubtless there must be here and there a married couple who, with or without reason, are not contented with their house on the Isthmus; but I never happened to strike such a couple. The wives of the steam-shovel men, engineers, machinists, and carpenters into whose houses I went, all with one accord expressed their pleasure in their home life and surroundings. Indeed I do not think they could have done otherwise. The houses themselves were excellent—bathroom, sitting room, piazza, and bedrooms being all that could be desired. In every house which I happened to enter the mistress of the home was evidently a good American housewife and helpmeet, who had given to the home life that touch of attractiveness which, of course, the bachelor quarters neither had nor could have.

#### FOOD SUPPLIES—A THIRTY-CENT MEAL.

The housewives purchase their supplies directly, or through their husbands, from the commissary stores of the Commission. All to whom I spoke agreed that the supplies were excellent, and all but two stated that there was no complaint to be made; these two complained that the prices were excessive as compared to the prices in the States. On investigation I did not feel that this complaint was well founded. The married men ate at home. The unmarried men sometimes ate at private boarding houses, or private messes, but more often, judging by the answers of those whom I questioned, at the government canteens or hotels where the meal costs 30 cents to each employee. This 30-cent meal struck me as being as good a meal as we get in the United States at the ordinary hotel in which a 50-cent meal is provided. Three-fourths of the men whom I questioned stated that the meals furnished at these government hotels were good, the remaining one-fourth that they were not good. I myself took dinner at the La Boca government hotel, no warning whatever having been given of my coming. There were two rooms, as generally in these hotels. In one the employees were allowed to dine without their coats, while in the other they had to put them on. The 30-cent meal included soup, native beef (which was good), mashed potatoes, peas, beets, chili con carne, plum pudding, tea, coffee—each man having as much of each dish as he desired. On the table there was a bottle of liquid quinine tonic, which two-thirds of the guests, as I was informed, used every day. There were neat tablecloths and napkins. The men, who were taking the meal at or about the same time, included railroad men, machinists, shipwrights, and members of the office force. The rooms were clean, comfortable, and airy, with mosquito screens around the outer piazza. I was informed by some of those present that this hotel, and also the other similar hotels, were every Saturday night turned into clubhouses where the American officials, the school-teachers, and various employees, appeared, bringing their wives, there being dancing and singing. There was a piano in the room, which I was informed was used for the music on these occasions. My meal was excellent, and two newspaper correspondents who had been on the Isthmus several days informed me that it was precisely like the meals they had been getting elsewhere at other Government hotels. One of the employees was a cousin of one of the Secret-Service men who was with me, and he stated that the meals had always been good, but that after a time he grew tired of them because they seemed so much alike.

#### NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT ABOUT FOOD.

I came to the conclusion that, speaking generally, there was no warrant for complaint about the food. Doubtless it grows monotonous after awhile. Any man accustomed to handling large masses of men knows that some of them, even though otherwise very good men, are sure to grumble about something, and usually about their food. Schoolboys, college boys, and boarders

in boarding houses make similar complaints; so do soldiers and sailors. On this very trip, on one of the warships, a seaman came to complain to the second watch officer about the quality of the cocoa at the seamen's mess, saying that it was not sweet enough; it was pointed out to him that there was sugar on the table and he could always put it in, to which he responded that that was the cook's business and not his! I think that the complaint as to the food on the Isthmus has but little more foundation than that of the sailor in question. Moreover, I was given to understand that one real cause of complaint was that at the Government hotels no liquor is served, and some of the drinking men, therefore, refused to go to them. The number of men using the Government hotels is steadily increasing.

#### CHINESE AND OTHER LABOR.

Of the nineteen or twenty thousand day laborers employed on the canal, a few hundred are Spaniards. These do excellent work. Their foremen told me that they did twice as well as the West India laborers. They keep healthy and no difficulty is experienced with them in any way. Some Italian laborers are also employed in connection with the drilling. As might be expected, with labor as high priced as at present in the United States, it has not so far proved practicable to get any ordinary laborers from the United States. The American wage-workers on the Isthmus are the highly paid skilled mechanics of the types mentioned previously. A steady effort is being made to secure Italians, and especially to procure more Spaniards, because of the very satisfactory results that have come from their employment; and their numbers will be increased as far as possible. It has not proved possible, however, to get them in anything like the numbers needed for the work, and from present appearances we shall in the main have to rely, for the ordinary unskilled work, partly upon colored laborers from the West Indies, partly upon Chinese labor. It certainly ought to be unnecessary to point out that the American workingman in the United States has no concern whatever in the question as to whether the rough work on the Isthmus, which is performed by aliens in any event, is done by aliens from one country with a black skin or by aliens from another country with a yellow skin. Our business is to dig the canal as efficiently and as quickly as possible; provided always that nothing is done that is inhumane to any laborers, and nothing that interferes with the wages of or lowers the standard of living of our own workmen. Having in view this principle, I have arranged to try several thousand Chinese laborers. This is desirable both because we must try to find out what laborers are most efficient, and, furthermore, because we should not leave ourselves at the mercy of any one type of foreign labor. At present the great bulk of the unskilled labor on the Isthmus is done by West India negroes, chiefly from Jamaica, Barbados, and the other English possessions. One of the governors of the lands in question has shown an unfriendly disposition to our work, and has thrown obstacles in the way of our getting the labor needed; and it is highly undesirable to give any outsiders the impression, however ill founded, that they are indispensable and can dictate terms to us.

#### NEGRO LABORERS AND THEIR QUARTERS.

The West India laborers are fairly, but only fairly, satisfactory. Some of the men do very well indeed; the better class, who are to be found as foremen, as skilled mechanics, as policemen, are good men; and many of the ordinary day laborers are also good. But thousands of those who are brought over under contract (at our expense) go off into the jungle to live, or loaf around Colon, or work so badly after the first three or four days as to cause a serious diminution of the amount of labor performed on Friday and Saturday of each week. I questioned many of these Jamaica laborers as to the conditions of their work and what, if any changes, they wished. I received many complaints from them, but as regards most of these complaints they themselves contradicted one another. In all cases where the complaint was as to their treatment by any individual it proved on examination that this individual was himself a West India man of color, either a policeman, a storekeeper, or an assistant storekeeper. Doubtless there must be many complaints against Americans; but those to whom I spoke did not happen to make any such complaint to me. There was no complaint of the housing; I saw but one set of quarters for colored laborers which I thought poor, and this was in an old French house. The barracks for unmarried men are roomy, well ventilated, and clean, with canvas bunks for each man, and a kind of false attic at the top, where the trunks and other belongings of the different men are kept. The clothes are hung on clotheslines, nothing being allowed to be kept on the floor. In each of these big rooms there were tables and lamps, and usually a few books or papers, and in almost every room there was a Bible; the books being the property of the laborers them-

selves. The cleanliness of the quarters is secured by daily inspection. The quarters for the married negro laborers were good. They were neatly kept, and in almost every case the men living in them, whose wives or daughters did the cooking for them, were far better satisfied and of a higher grade than the ordinary bachelor negroes. Not only were the quarters in which these negro laborers were living much superior to those in which I am informed they live at home, but they were much superior to the huts to be seen in the jungles of Panama itself, beside the railroad tracks, in which the lower class of native Panamanians live, as well as the negro workmen when they leave the employ of the canal and go into the jungles. A single glance at the two sets of buildings is enough to show the great superiority in point of comfort, cleanliness, and healthfulness of the Government houses as compared with the native houses.

#### NEGROES DO THEIR OWN COOKING.

The negroes generally do their own cooking, the bachelors cooking in sheds provided by the Government and using their own pots. In the different camps there was a wide variation in the character of these cooking sheds. In some, where the camps were completed, the kitchen or cooking sheds, as well as the bathrooms and water-closets, were all in excellent trim, while there were board sidewalks leading from building to building. In other camps the kitchens or cook sheds had not been floored, and the sidewalks had not been put down, while in one camp the bath houses were not yet up. In each case, however, every effort was being made to hurry on the construction, and I do not believe that the delays had been greater than were inevitable in such work. The laborers are accustomed to do their own cooking; but there was much complaint, especially among the bachelors, as to the quantity, and some as to the quality, of the food they got from the commissary department, especially as regards yams. On the other hand, the married men and their wives, and the more advanced among the bachelors, almost invariably expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with their treatment at the commissary stores; except that they stated that they generally could not get yams there, and had to purchase them outside. The chief complaint was that the prices were too high. It is unavoidable that the prices should be higher than in their own homes; and after careful investigation I came to the conclusion that the chief trouble lay in the fact that the yams, plantains, and the like are rather perishable food, and are very bulky compared to the amount of nourishment they contain, so that it is costly to import them in large quantities and difficult to keep them. Nevertheless, I felt that an effort should be made to secure them a more ample supply of their favorite food, and so directed; and I believe that ultimately the Government must itself feed them. I am having this matter looked into.

The superintendent having immediate charge of one gang of men at the Colon reservoir stated that he endeavored to get them to substitute beans and other nourishing food for the stringy, watery yams, because the men keep their strength and health better on the more nourishing food. Inasmuch, however, as they are accustomed to yams it is difficult to get them to eat the more strengthening food, and some time elapses before they grow accustomed to it. At this reservoir there has been a curious experience. It is off in the jungle by itself at the end of a couple of miles of a little toy railroad. In order to get the laborers there, they were given free food (and of course free lodgings); and yet it proved difficult to keep them, because they wished to be where they could reach the dramshop and places of amusement.

I was struck by the superior comfort and respectability of the lives of the married men. It would, in my opinion, be a most admirable thing if a much larger number of the men had their wives, for with their advent all complaints about food and cooking are almost sure to cease.

I had an interview with Mr. Mallet, the British consul, to find out if there was any just cause for complaint as to the treatment of the West India negroes. He informed me most emphatically that there was not, and authorized me to give his statement publicity. He said that not only was the condition of the laborers far better than had been the case under the old French Company, but that year by year the condition was improving under our own régime. He stated that complaints were continually brought to him, and that he always investigated them; and that for the last six months he had failed to find a single complaint of a serious nature that contained any justification whatever.

#### RECREATION AND AMUSEMENT.

One of the greatest needs at present is to provide amusements both for the white men and the black. The Young Men's Christian Association is trying to do good work and should be in every way encouraged. But the Government should do the main

work. I have specifically called the attention of the Commission to this matter, and something has been accomplished already. Anything done for the welfare of the men adds to their efficiency and money devoted to that purpose is therefore properly to be considered as spent in building the canal. It is imperatively necessary to provide ample recreation and amusement if the men are to be kept well and healthy. I call the special attention of Congress to this need.

This gathering, distributing, and caring for the great force of laborers is one of the giant features of the work. That friction will from time to time occur in connection therewith is inevitable. The astonishing thing is that the work has been performed so well and that the machinery runs so smoothly. From my own experience I am able to say that more care had been exercised in housing, feeding, and generally paying heed to the needs of the skilled mechanics and ordinary laborers in the work on this canal than is the case in the construction of new railroads or in any other similar private or public work in the United States proper; and it is the testimony of all people competent to speak that on no other similar work anywhere in the Tropics—indeed, as far as I know, anywhere else—has there been such forethought and such success achieved in providing for the needs of the men who do the work.

I have now dealt with the hygienic conditions which make it possible to employ a great force of laborers, and with the task of gathering, housing, and feeding these laborers. There remains to consider the actual work which has to be done; the work because of which these laborers are gathered together—the work of constructing the canal. This is under the direct control of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Stevens, who has already shown admirable results, and whom we can safely trust to achieve similar results in the future.

#### WORK OF CONSTRUCTION.

Our people found on the Isthmus a certain amount of old French material and equipment which could be used. Some of it, in addition, could be sold as scrap iron. Some could be used for furnishing the foundation for filling in. For much no possible use could be devised that would not cost more than it would bring in.

The work is now going on with a vigor and efficiency pleasant to witness. The three big problems of the canal are the La Boca dams, the Gatun dam, and the Culebra cut. The Culebra cut must be made, anyway; but of course changes as to the dams, or at least as to the locks adjacent to the dams, may still occur. The La Boca dams offer no particular problem, the bottom material being so good that there is a practical certainty, not merely as to what can be achieved, but as to the time of achievement. The Gatun dam offers the most serious problem which we have to solve; and yet the ablest men on the Isthmus believe that this problem is certain of solution along the lines proposed; although, of course, it necessitates great toil, energy, and intelligence, and although equally, of course, there will be some little risk in connection with the work. If the huge earth dam now contemplated is thrown across from one foothill to the other we will have what is practically a low, broad, mountain ridge behind which will rise the inland lake. This artificial mountain will probably show less seepage, that is, will have greater restraining capacity than the average natural mountain range. The exact locality of the locks at this dam—as at the other dams—is now being determined. In April next Secretary Taft, with three of the ablest engineers of the country—Messrs. Noble, Stearns, and Ripley—will visit the Isthmus, and the three engineers will make the final and conclusive examinations as to the exact site for each lock. Meanwhile the work is going ahead without a break.

The Culebra cut does not offer such great risks; that is, the damage liable to occur from occasional land slips will not represent what may be called major disasters. The work will merely call for intelligence, perseverance, and executive capacity. It is, however, the work upon which most labor will have to be spent. The dams will be composed of the earth taken out of the cut and very possibly the building of the locks and dams will take even longer than the cutting in Culebra itself.

#### IN CULEBRA CUT.

The main work is now being done in the Culebra cut. It was striking and impressive to see the huge steam shovels in full play, the dumping trains carrying away the rock and earth they dislodged. The implements of French excavating machinery, which often stand a little way from the line of work, though of excellent construction, look like the veriest toys when compared with these new steam shovels, just as the French dumping cars seem like toy cars when compared with the long train of huge cars, dumped by steam plows, which are now in use. This represents the enormous advance that has been made in machinery during the past quarter of a century. No doubt a quarter of a



century hence this new machinery, of which we are now so proud, will similarly seem out of date, but it is certainly serving its purpose well now. The old French cars had to be entirely discarded. We still have in use a few of the more modern, but not most modern, cars, which hold but 12 yards of earth. They can be employed on certain lines with sharp curves. But the recent cars hold from 25 to 30 yards apiece, and instead of the old clumsy methods of unloading them, a steam plow is drawn from end to end of the whole vestibuled train, thus immensely economizing labor. In the rainy season the steam shovels can do but little in dirt, but they work steadily in rock and in the harder ground. There were some 25 at work during the time I was on the Isthmus, and their tremendous power and efficiency were most impressive.

#### NEW RECORDS FOR EXCAVATION.

As soon as the type of canal was decided this work began in good earnest. The rainy season will shortly be over and then there will be an immense increase in the amount taken out; but even during the last three months, in the rainy season, steady progress is shown by the figures: In August, 242,000 cubic yards; in September, 291,000 cubic yards, and in October, 325,000 cubic yards. In October new records were established for the output of individual shovels as well as for the tonnage haul of individual locomotives. I hope to see the growth of a healthy spirit of emulation between the different shovel and locomotive crews, just such a spirit as has grown on our battle ships between the different gun crews in matters of marksmanship. Passing through the cut the amount of new work can be seen at a glance. In one place the entire side of a hill had been taken out recently by 27 tons of dynamite, which were exploded at one blast. At another place I was given a Presidential salute of 21 charges of dynamite. On the top notch of the Culebra cut the prism is now as wide as it will be; all told, the canal bed at this point has now been sunk about 200 feet below what it originally was. It will have to be sunk about 130 feet farther. Throughout the cut the drilling, blasting, shoveling, and hauling are going on with constantly increasing energy, the huge shovels being pressed up, as if they were mountain howitzers, into the most unlikely looking places, where they eat their way into the hillsides.

#### RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

The most advanced methods, not only in construction, but in railroad management, have been applied in the Zone, with corresponding economies in time and cost. This has been shown in the handling of the tonnage from ships into cars, and from cars into ships on the Panama Railroad, where, thanks largely to the efficiency of General Manager Blerd, the saving in time and cost, has been noteworthy. My examination tended to show that some of the departments had (doubtless necessarily) become overdeveloped, and could now be reduced or subordinated without impairment of efficiency and with a saving of cost. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Shonts, has all matters of this kind constantly in view, and is now reorganizing the government of the Zone, so as to make the form of administration both more flexible and less expensive, subordinating everything to direct efficiency with a view to the work of the Canal Commission. From time to time changes of this kind will undoubtedly have to be made, for it must be remembered that in this giant work of construction, it is continually necessary to develop departments or bureaus, which are vital for the time being, but which soon become useless; just as it will be continually necessary to put up buildings, and even to erect towns, which in ten years will once more give place to jungle, or will then be at the bottom of the great lakes at the ends of the canal.

#### CRITICS AND DOUBTING THOMASES.

It is not only natural, but inevitable, that a work as gigantic as this which has been undertaken on the Isthmus should arouse every species of hostility and criticism. The conditions are so new and so trying, and the work so vast, that it would be absolutely out of the question that mistakes should not be made. Cheeks will occur. Unforeseen difficulties will arise. From time to time seemingly well-settled plans will have to be changed. At present 25,000 men are engaged on the task. After a while the number will be doubled. In such a multitude it is inevitable that there should be here and there a scoundrel. Very many of the poorer class of laborers lack the mental development to protect themselves against either the rascality of others or their own folly, and it is not possible for human wisdom to devise a plan by which they can invariably be protected. In a place which has been for ages a byword for unhealthfulness, and with so large a congregation of strangers suddenly put down and set to hard work there will now and then be outbreaks of disease. There will now and then be shortcomings in administration; there will be unlooked-for acci-

dents to delay the excavation of the cut or the building of the dams and locks. Each such incident will be entirely natural, and, even though serious, no one of them will mean more than a little extra delay or trouble. Yet each, when discovered by sensation mongers and retailed to timid folk of little faith, will serve as an excuse for the belief that the whole work is being badly managed. Experiments will continually be tried in housing, in hygiene, in street repairing, in dredging, and in digging earth and rock. Now and then an experiment will be a failure; and among those who hear of it, a certain proportion of doubting Thomases will at once believe that the whole work is a failure. Doubtless here and there some minor rascality will be uncovered; but as to this, I have to say that after the most painstaking inquiry I have been unable to find a single reputable person who has so much as heard of any serious accusations affecting the honesty of the Commission or of any responsible officer under it. I append a letter dealing with the most serious charge, that of the ownership of lots in Colon; the charge was not advanced by a reputable man, and is utterly baseless. It is not too much to say that the whole atmosphere of the Commission breathes honesty as it breathes efficiency and energy. Above all, the work has been kept absolutely clear of politics. I have never heard even a suggestion of spoils politics in connection with it.

I have investigated every complaint brought to me for which there seemed to be any shadow of foundation. In two or three cases, all of which I have indicated in the course of this message, I came to the conclusion that there was foundation for the complaint, and that the methods of the Commission in the respect complained of could be bettered. In the other instances the complaints proved absolutely baseless, save in two or three instances where they referred to mistakes which the Commission had already itself found out and corrected.

#### SLANDERERS AND LIBELERS.

So much for honest criticism. There remains an immense amount of as reckless slander as has ever been published. Where the slanderers are of foreign origin I have no concern with them. Where they are Americans, I feel for them the heartiest contempt and indignation; because, in a spirit of wanton dishonesty and malice, they are trying to interfere with, and hamper the execution of, the greatest work of the kind ever attempted, and are seeking to bring to naught the efforts of their countrymen to put to the credit of America one of the giant feats of the ages. The outrageous accusations of these slanderers constitute a gross libel upon a body of public servants who, for trained intelligence, expert ability, high character and devotion to duty, have never been excelled anywhere. There is not a man among those directing the work on the Isthmus who has obtained his position on any other basis than merit alone, and not one who has used his position in any way for his own personal or pecuniary advantage.

#### PLAN TO BUILD BY CONTRACT.

After most careful consideration we have decided to let out most of the work by contract, if we can come to satisfactory terms with the contractors. The whole work is of a kind suited to the peculiar genius of our people; and our people have developed the type of contractor best fitted to grapple with it. It is of course much better to do the work in large part by contract than to do it all by the Government, provided it is possible on the one hand to secure to the contractor a sufficient remuneration to make it worth while for responsible contractors of the best kind to undertake the work; and provided on the other hand it can be done on terms which will not give an excessive profit to the contractor at the expense of the Government. After much consideration the plan already promulgated by the Secretary of War was adopted. This plan in its essential features was drafted, after careful and thorough study and consideration, by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Stevens, who, while in the employment of Mr. Hill, the president of the Great Northern Railroad, had personal experience of this very type of contract. Mr. Stevens then submitted the plan to the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Shonts, who went carefully over it with Mr. Rogers, the legal adviser of the Commission, to see that all legal difficulties were met. He then submitted copies of the plan to both Secretary Taft and myself. Secretary Taft submitted it to some of the best counsel at the New York bar, and afterwards I went over it very carefully with Mr. Taft and Mr. Shonts, and we laid the plan in its general features before Mr. Root. My conclusion is that it combines the maximum of advantage with the minimum of disadvantage. Under it a premium will be put upon the speedy and economical construction of the canal, and a penalty imposed on delay and waste. The plan as promulgated is tentative; doubtless it will have to be changed in some respects before we can come to a satisfactory agreement with

responsible contractors—perhaps even after the bids have been received; and of course it is possible that we can not come to an agreement, in which case the Government will do the work itself. Meanwhile the work on the Isthmus is progressing steadily and without any let up.

#### A SINGLE COMMISSIONER DESIRED.

A seven-headed commission is of course a clumsy executive instrument. We should have but one commissioner, with such heads of departments and other officers under him as we may find necessary. We should be expressly permitted to employ the best engineers in the country as consulting engineers.

I accompany this paper with a map showing substantially what the canal will be like when it is finished. When the Cullebra cut has been made and the dams built (if they are built as at present proposed) there will then be at both the Pacific and Atlantic ends of the canal, two great fresh-water lakes, connected by a broad channel running at the bottom of a ravine, across the backbone of the Western Hemisphere. Those best informed believe that the work will be completed in about eight years; but it is never safe to prophesy about such a work as this, especially in the Tropics.

I am informed that representatives of the commercial clubs of four cities—Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis—the membership of which includes most of the leading business men of those cities, expect to visit the Isthmus for the purpose of examining the work of construction of the canal. I am glad to hear it, and I shall direct that every facility be given them to see all that is to be seen in the work which the Government is doing. Such interest as a visit like this would indicate will have a good effect upon the men who are doing the work, on one hand, while on the other hand it will offer as witnesses of the exact conditions men whose experience as business men and whose impartiality will make the result of their observations of value to the country as a whole.

#### CONFIDENT OF ULTIMATE SUCCESS.

Of the success of the enterprise I am as well convinced as one can be of any enterprise that is human. It is a stupendous work upon which our fellow-countrymen are engaged down there on the Isthmus, and while we should hold them to a strict accountability for the way in which they perform it, we should yet recognize, with frank generosity, the epic nature of the task on which they are engaged and its world-wide importance. They are doing something which will redound immeasurably to the credit of America, which will benefit all the world, and which will last for ages to come. Under Mr. Shonts and Mr. Stevens and Doctor Gorgas this work has started with every omen of good fortune. They and their worthy associates, from the highest to the lowest, are entitled to the same credit that we would give to the picked men of a victorious army; for this conquest of peace will, in its great and far-reaching effect, stand as among the very greatest conquests, whether of peace or of war, which have ever been won by any of the peoples of mankind. A badge is to be given to every American citizen who for a specified time has taken part in this work; for participation in it will hereafter be held to reflect honor upon the man participating just as it reflects honor upon a soldier to have belonged to a mighty army in a great war for righteousness. Our fellow-countrymen on the Isthmus are working for our interest and for the national renown in the same spirit and with the same efficiency that the men of the Army and Navy work in time of war. It behooves us in our turn to do all we can to hold up their hands and to aid them in every way to bring their great work to a triumphant conclusion.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 17, 1906.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The message, together with the accompanying appendices, illustrations, and maps, will be printed and referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, does that include the illustrations?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair so directed.

Mr. KEAN. Are the illustrations to be printed in the RECORD?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Not in the RECORD. The message, with the accompanying appendices, illustrations, and maps, will be printed and referred, in the absence of objection, to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

Mr. ALDRICH. May I inquire what was the statement made by the Chair?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will again state the direction, which was that the message, together with the accompanying appendices, illustrations, and maps, will be printed, and referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and that order is made.

Mr. ALDRICH. But what goes into the RECORD, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair directed nothing to go into the RECORD. The message has been read, and that portion which was read will go into the RECORD.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question. Are the illustrations contained in the message to be printed in the RECORD?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No; there has been no order to that effect.

#### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

During the reading of the President's message concerning the Panama Canal,

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 5133) to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid aside temporarily.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid aside temporarily. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

After the reading and reference of the President's message,

#### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 19523. An act to authorize Thomas J. Ewing and George B. Patton, of Catlettsburg, Ky.; Otto Burger, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Herbert Haynard, of Kenova, W. Va., and Charles Miller, of Huntington, W. Va., to construct a bridge across the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River;

H. R. 20988. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903; and

H. J. Res. 196. Joint resolution relating to the construction of a bridge at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 21574. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 22584. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes.

H. R. 21678. An act to provide for the extension of time within which homestead settlers may establish their residence upon certain lands which were heretofore a part of the Crow Indian Reservation, within the counties of Yellowstone and Rosebud, in the State of Montana, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

#### PAY OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 203) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1906, on the 20th day of said month; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, that is the customary joint resolution, and I ask that it may be considered at this time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read at length.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1906, on the 20th day of said month.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After nine minutes spent



in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 18, 1906, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 17, 1906.*

##### COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

J. Rice Winchell, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut. (Reappointment.)

Fred C. Cubberly, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of St. Marks, in the State of Florida. (Reappointment.)

John W. Howell, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Fernandina, in the State of Florida. (Reappointment.)

A. Lincoln Dryden, of Maryland, to be collector of customs for the eastern district, in the State of Maryland, to succeed James C. Tawes, whose term will expire by limitation on January 9, 1907.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Lieut. Henry Granville Fisher to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 4, 1906, in place of William Vans Edmondson Jacobs, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ernest Eugene Mead to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from October 1, 1906, in place of First Lieut. James Mahool Moore, promoted.

##### PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Frank M. Bennett to be a commander in the Navy from the 2d day of November, 1906, vice Commander Albert Mertz, promoted.

##### PROMOTION IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of November, 1906, vice First Lieut. John W. McClaskey, retired.

##### REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Andrew W. Swaney, of Montana, to be register of the land office at Kalispell, Mont., his term having expired April 30, 1906. (Reappointment.)

George S. Curtis, of Leadville, Colo., to be register of the land office at Leadville, Colo., vice Joseph A. Measures, resigned.

##### POSTMASTERS.

###### ARKANSAS.

William C. Bill to be postmaster at Ozark, in the county of Franklin and State of Arkansas, in place of William C. Bill. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1907.

John A. Dudgeon to be postmaster at Cornig, in the county of Clay and State of Arkansas, in place of John A. Dudgeon. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1907.

###### GEORGIA.

J. F. Renfro to be postmaster at Wrightsville, in the county of Johnson and State of Georgia, in place of Beverly B. Hayes, resigned.

###### ILLINOIS.

Silas H. Aldridge to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, in place of Silas H. Aldridge. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1907.

Joseph H. Coffman to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, in place of Joseph H. Coffman. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1907.

John C. Loudon to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, in place of John C. Loudon. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1906.

###### INDIANA.

William H. Burris to be postmaster at Milford, in the county of Kosciusko and State of Indiana, in place of William H. Burris. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1907.

###### IOWA.

Arthur S. Burdick to be postmaster at Postville, in the county of Allamakee and State of Iowa, in place of Arthur S. Burdick. Incumbent's commission expired January 28, 1906.

Daniel P. Ellsworth to be postmaster at Lohrville, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa, in place of Daniel P. Ellsworth. Incumbent's commission expires January 7, 1907.

Hiram Lamb to be postmaster at Murray, in the county of Clarke and State of Iowa, in place of Hiram Lamb. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1907.

William R. Orchard to be postmaster at Glidden, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa, in place of William R. Orchard. Incumbent's commission expires January 7, 1907.

Olive L. Stauffer to be postmaster at Gladbrook, in the county of Tama and State of Iowa, in place of Olive L. Stauffer. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1906.

###### KANSAS.

Harvey S. Givler to be postmaster at Wakeeney, in the county of Trego and State of Kansas, in place of Harvey S. Givler. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1906.

###### KENTUCKY.

Clarence Mathews to be postmaster at Maysville, in the county of Mason and State of Kentucky, in place of Clarence Mathews. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1906.

###### MARYLAND.

Charles F. Peters to be postmaster at Western Port, in the county of Allegany and State of Maryland. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

###### MASSACHUSETTS.

Marcus M. Copeland, jr., to be postmaster at Onset, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential July 1, 1906.

John W. Fairbanks to be postmaster at Westboro, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in place of John W. Fairbanks. Incumbent's commission expires January 7, 1907.

Martin Hickey to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in place of Martin Hickey. Incumbent's commission expired December 9, 1906.

Edward B. Sherman to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of Edward B. Sherman. Incumbent's commission expires January 19, 1907.

###### MICHIGAN.

Timothy Smith to be postmaster at Howell, in the county of Livingston and State of Michigan, in place of Timothy Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1906.

###### MISSOURI.

John W. Scott to be postmaster at Moberly, in the county of Randolph and State of Missouri, in place of John W. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1906.

###### NEBRASKA.

Edward L. Howe to be postmaster at South Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, in place of Frederick J. Etter, deceased.

###### NEW JERSEY.

John W. Dooling to be postmaster at Clayton, in the county of Gloucester and State of New Jersey, in place of John W. Dooling. Incumbent's commission expired December 9, 1906.

William C. Fink to be postmaster at Hudson Heights, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

###### NEW YORK.

John Raines, jr., to be postmaster at Canandaigua, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in place of John Raines, jr. Incumbent's commission expires January 7, 1907.

Homer E. Snyder to be postmaster at Victor, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in place of George Simonds. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1906.

###### OHIO.

Charles T. La Cost to be postmaster at Bryan, in the county of Williams and State of Ohio, in place of Charles T. La Cost. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

###### RHODE ISLAND.

Albert C. Landers to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, in place of Albert C. Landers. Incumbent's commission expired December 9, 1906.

###### SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. Frank Kneee to be postmaster at Batesburg, in the county of Lexington and State of South Carolina, in place of J. Frank Kneee. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1907.

###### TEXAS.

Carrie E. Hoke to be postmaster at Taylor, in the county of Williamson and State of Texas, in place of Carrie E. Hoke. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1906.

###### WISCONSIN.

Herman O. E. Diestler to be postmaster at Hortonville, in the county of Outagamie and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

#### WITHDRAWALS.

*Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate December 17, 1906.*

Thomas Ives Chatfield, of New York, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of New York, in the place of

Edward B. Thomas, which nomination was received by the Senate on December 10, 1906. (The nomination of Mr. Chatfield, received by the Senate on December 13, 1906, being a substitute for this one withdrawn.)

O. K. Paddock to be postmaster at South Omaha, in the State of Nebraska.

George W. Cowen to be postmaster at Lincoln, in the State of New Hampshire.

#### CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 17, 1906.*

##### ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Alford W. Cooley, of New York, to be Assistant Attorney-General.

##### SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Benjamin H. Barrows, of Nebraska, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Omaha, in the State of Nebraska.

##### RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Alexander B. Kennedy, of Louisiana, to be receiver of public moneys at New Orleans, La., to take effect January 23, 1907.

Shields Warren, of Florida, to be receiver of public moneys at Gainesville, Fla.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

*To be captain in Cavalry Arm.*

First Lieut. James D. Tilford, First Cavalry, from October 1, 1906.

*To be chaplain with rank of major in Artillery Corps.*

Capt. Patrick J. Hart, chaplain, Artillery Corps, to be chaplain with the rank of major from December 5, 1906.

##### POSTMASTERS.

###### CALIFORNIA.

Wellington A. Griffin to be postmaster at Mountain View, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California.

Helen C. Thompson to be postmaster at Stanford University, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California.

###### NEBRASKA.

Edmund L. Howe to be postmaster at South Omaha, in the State of Nebraska.

###### NEW JERSEY.

Samuel Bartlett to be postmaster at Pleasantville, in the county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey.

John W. Davis to be postmaster at Burlington, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey.

James Freeman to be postmaster at Arlington, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey.

Charles E. Stults to be postmaster at Hightstown, in the county of Mercer and State of New Jersey.

###### NEW YORK.

William Smith to be postmaster at Livingston Manor, in the county of Sullivan and State of New York.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Monday, December 17, 1906.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was read and approved.

#### RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 15, 1906.

To the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives:

Having been appointed chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I hereby tender my resignation as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and as a member thereof.

Yours, very truly,

ROBERT G. COUSINS.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

#### COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The SPEAKER announced the following committee appointments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Representative WEEKS, chairman of Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

Representative KNOPP, chairman of Committee on Expenditures in Treasury Department.

Representative REYBURN, member of Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

Representative MOORE, of Pennsylvania, member of Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and Committee on Enrolled Bills.  
Representative BRUMM, member of Committee on Private Land Claims, and Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings.  
Representative NELSON, member of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.  
Representative COUDREY, member of the Committee on Elections No. 2, and Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sundry messages, in writing, from the President of the United States, were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries.

#### POSTAL FRAUD ORDERS.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk. The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the bill (H. R. 16548) to provide for judicial review for orders excluding persons from the use of United States mail facilities shall have the same privilege for the remainder of the session as is accorded bills reported by committees having leave to report at any time.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. STAFFORD. I demand a second, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the resolution is to give the bill known as "the fraud-order bill" a privileged status on the Calendar, so that it can be called up and considered on its merits at any time. It is not a privileged bill, and this resolution gives it that status. It is the object of the promoters of the legislation, after the holiday recess, when opportunity affords, to call it up and thoroughly discuss it and have it considered by the House.

Mr. STAFFORD. Has the bill to which the gentleman refers been reported by the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It was reported unanimously by the Judiciary Committee after quite an extensive and exhaustive investigation of the subject.

Mr. STAFFORD. Had it been reported out of the committee when committees were called in order in the House last week and when the Committee on Judiciary had recognition?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It had.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the gentleman know why the bill was not then called up under the call of committees?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I asked the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary to call it up, and he gave me as a reason that he did not care to occupy the time, or something like that. I felt that it ought to have been called up, but I think Members who are interested in the question desire some time to discuss it and want it put where it can be given more time than it could be given under the call of committees.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the gentleman's resolution make the bill privileged?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. The resolution makes the bill privileged—that is, it gives it a status on the Calendar of a privileged bill, which can be called up at any time when there is no other privileged matter before the House. That is the only object of the resolution.

Mr. PAYNE. Can the gentleman from Indiana state in a word what change the bill proposes to make in the existing law?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I will as briefly as I can. Under the existing law the Postmaster-General has the power, where evidence is submitted to him which satisfies him that any person is using the mails for fraudulent purposes, to issue an order withholding or denying him the right to use the mails—that is, he issues what is known as a "fraud order," denying such person the use of the mails. This may be done under the law without any notice whatever to the party affected, without any opportunity to appear and resist the issuance of the order, and when the order is once issued the courts have decided that, Congress having vested the discretion in the Postmaster-General, it is not subject to review in the courts.

It is the custom of the Postmaster-General, however, in most cases to have notice given to the parties and afford opportunities for them to present their defense. The chief evidence supplied to the Postmaster-General is in the form of confidential reports made by post-office inspectors, consisting of interviews with people throughout the country, men not under oath, not responsible criminally or civilly for anything they may say.

These reports are never accessible to the person who is accused of fraudulently using the mails; he has no opportunity to